

# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

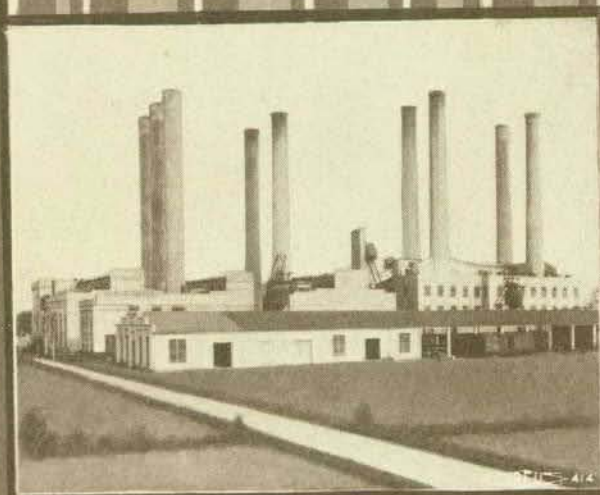
VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1929

NO. 10



## INDUSTRIAL Washington







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Washington, D. C.





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**INTERNATIONAL**  
**ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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**Magazine Chat**

Elsewhere in this issue is the announcement of a new series to begin in November. This series is unique, one, we believe, any magazine in the country would be glad to run. A pictorial and verbal record of the patient researches of Brother Whitford, Jr., in the little-known world of nature, it is calculated to interest anyone, who has a grain of curiosity in his system.

Whitford has been making excursions in this field for a number of years. His method is to catch nature in little known moods, and to dramatize these in photographs. All of us are perhaps aware that snakes feed on toads, but who has seen a garden snake in the act of taking his dinner. Whitford's patient eye and faithful camera have. Few of us know that some varieties of toads play dead like the opossum. None of us has seen the toad play dead. Whitford has. Such secrets of nature he will reveal to us.

What has this series got to do with a labor magazine? This. Anything mundane is of interest to labor. More. Anything that makes the universe more interesting is valuable to men who are rapidly coming into possession of a shorter work day and shorter work week—more leisure.

The photograph of the power plant on the front cover of this number is that of the Benning Plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington, D. C. This photograph as well as the one within we owe to the courtesy of the publicity department of that corporation.

Cast your eyes over the table of contents of this issue and notice the wide variety of subjects—everyone of deep interest to unionists. No number has been more versatile.





#### SKY'S BATTLE LINE

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Is a skyscraper an investment or a tomb? Hundreds of lives are given yearly in construction work. This shows riggers at work on the 53-story Lincoln Building, New York City. Riggers are the outposts of the flying squadron of the air.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1929

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## Non-Industrial Washington Does Huge Business

WASHINGTON has been named a hundred ways and none more often than the "finest residence city in the United States." Its beauty is well-known. Its non-industrial character is proverbial. That there is no wage-earning class in Washington has often been asserted. No smudge of factory smoke or furnace blots its clear skies. Strictly speaking there is no factory district. Yet, after all, these assertions, and these impressions mirror only surface aspects. The Nation's Capital is a city of about 600,000, larger if the suburbs are included, and the mere rationing, clothing and sheltering of this population is a large job, a job employing thousands. Washington has a small factory business of its own. It has its wholesale houses like other American cities. It has its many railroad lines, its bus lines, its truck lines. It does not differ from other cities in these things. It is an unusually good marketing center for automobiles. It buys a great deal of luxury goods—radios, saxophones, etc. It is a "great show town," and a great baseball town. And incidentally it is a "great credit town"; probably more installment buying is done in Washington than in any city of its size in the world. Yet these facts do not reveal the truly industrial character of Washington. When observers assert that Washington is non-industrial they forget that the United States Government is the biggest business in the world.

That the Navy Yard at Washington operates one of the largest and best machine shops in America—principally a union shop.

That the largest printing office in the world is the Government Printing Office—principally union.

That the building industry in Washington is huge—all out of proportion to the size of the city—and principally union.

### Towering Stacks of Cards

Take the Government Printing Office here. Postcards printed in its \$10,000,000 plant would make a stack 200 miles high a year. This plant is capable of printing 92,000,000 income tax forms in 30 days. This plant must print for the Post Office Department alone 200,000,000 money-order applications, 60,000,000 special delivery slips, 10,000,000 change of address cards a year. The War Department requires 10,000,000 copies of reports and documents; the Department of Agriculture 32,000,000 publications. The Congressional Record exceeds in size a popular novel, and must be issued daily while Congress is in session. So great is the capacity of this "print shop" that it can set a 64-page edition of the Record, stereotype, print, wrap and deliver it in four hours. Books totaling thousands are the product of this plant. This plant is unique. It makes its own printing inks, printing press rollers and keyboard paper used on monotype machines.

Printers employed in this huge plant—4,200 of them—operate their own cafeteria

**Washington is something more than a parade place for diplomats and politicians. It is a cosmopolitan city with 250,000 wage-earners and has a half-billion dollars turnover a year.**

—a big little business in its own right. Printing is generally a large well-developed industry in Washington. Many important national publications are published here, and most of the important plants are union.

Last year—as recorded exclusively in the Electrical Workers' Journal—the largest construction company—Wardman's—in Washington, and one of the largest in the United States—went union. The kind of construction which goes forward in Washington, is indicated by the present erection of the new Department of Commerce Building, the largest office building in the world. The table compares a mid-west city and western city of the same size as the capital as to the amount of building done.

	Washington	Minneapolis	San Francisco
1928	\$53,974,979	\$23,257,725	\$37,504,438
1927	39,263,477	22,429,620	46,448,676
1926	64,970,448	20,609,340	57,153,948
1925	65,490,104	29,446,310	50,092,793
1924	48,090,330	22,726,495	57,602,973

The Naval Gun Factory is reported as employing 3,000 persons, of which about 1,750 are skilled mechanics, and 460 mechanics' helpers.

Fishing is an industry of no mean size.

In the Southeast lies a district, sometimes called the industrial area, where rail lines, warehouses, and a factory, or two, give the impression of real industrialism of a modern character.

### Commercial Buildings Good

One reason for overlooking the fact that Washington has wide and keen industrial interests is the excellent building regulations in the city. A Fine Arts Commission refuses to allow any commercial building to be erected which is not of architectural worth. Even commercial buildings are unusually handsome.

Last year a Joint Industrial Council—with organized labor unrepresented—made an industrial survey of the city. We quote liberally from this report.

Sixty-one firms reported the value of manufactured products at \$22,000,000. Three firms reported an investment of \$1,000,000 each in their plants; one of \$800,000; five of \$300,000; seven of \$50,000; and 12 of \$30,000. A list of 175 different products are manufactured in the Nation's capital. This list includes aeroplanes, acetylene gas, artist materials, concrete building tile, cosmetics, dental goods, electrical machinery, fur garments, metal skylight, meat packing, military equipment, motor vehicles, monuments, shipbuilding, society goods, stuffed dates, structural steel, surgical appliances, toys and yeast.

It is estimated that there are about 240,000 wage-earners in the District of Columbia of which about 60,000 are government employees.

A summary of the manufacturing interests of the city was made in this survey as follows:

1. Food Products—These are generally classed as local industries and include the making of ice and ice cream, bread, pies and cakes, beverages, canned goods, confectionery, flour and feed, and meat products.

2. Heavy Manufactures—The greater Washington industrial area does not contain many plants manufacturing products of considerable size. There are, however, a few plants in this class in the local industrial area making motor trucks, truck bodies, airplanes and freight cars; fabricating structural steel, and assembling and fabricating electrical machinery.

3. Building Materials—Washington and the surrounding territory contain a number

## The Skyscraper

By Clark S. Hobbs

Giant framework rising to'ard the sun,  
Ant-like humans crawling here and there;

Puny humans piling meatless bones,  
Meatless bones of steel into the air.

*And on the pavement  
Down below  
A crowd collects  
To see the show.*

Mighty web by tiny spiders spun,  
Intricate its weave against the sky;  
Threads of steel that pattern 'gainst the blue,  
Marvelously patterned to the eye.

*And on the pavement  
Dwindling specks  
Forever stretch  
Complaining necks.*

Monster fabric, born of restless minds,  
Spurning earth to challenge fearful force,  
Pitting steel against the earthward height;  
Daring elements to work their jealous spite.

*And on the pavement  
Gaping mobs  
That seem to have  
No other jobs.*

—The Baltimore Sun.



of high quality stone quarries. There are also many plants engaged in the making of brick, cinder block, composition stone, flooring, roofing and clay products. Other plants are engaged in the fabrication of copper, sheet metal and structural steel for local building purposes.

4. Technical and Scientific Products—As a necessary outgrowth of the technical activities of the Federal government and for other reasons Washington is rapidly becoming an important center for the manufacture of instruments of precision and similar scientific products requiring highly skilled operatives. In this group we find firms engaged in the manufacture of patterns and models, scientific instruments, surgical appliances, electrical machinery, dental goods, artificial limbs and teeth, and druggists preparations.

5. Arts and Crafts. The spirit of quality and craftsmanship is an outstanding characteristic of Washington. It is fostered by tradition, by government activities and by national cultural organizations whose headquarters are in Washington. Stone carving and monument work are carried on extensively. Printing, engraving and lithography are leading industries and have set new standards for other American cities. High grades of paper are locally manufactured and a considerable business is developing in the domestic or home decorating arts. Excellent progress is being made in the development of architectural iron work and in the designing of a softer metal work used in public and private building.

#### Trade Associations Many

Though Washington is a child in its industrial growth, one must not forget the tremendously large concentration of executive, engineering and administrative talent—the managerial forces of industry—in the capital. A census of trade associations—apart from the American Federation of Labor and ten or twelve important international unions—is indeed long and interesting.

Trade associations with headquarters in Washington: American Automobile Association, American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, American Drug Manufacturers' Association, American Granite Association, Inc., American Short Line Railroad Association, American Wholesale Coal Association, American Wholesale Grocers' Association, Associated General Contractors of America, Association of Limb Manufacturers of America, Association of Railway Executives, Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Commercial Motor Vehicle Owners' Association, Institute of Margarine Manufacturers, Joint Stock Land Banks American Association, Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, Mercerizers' Association of America, National Aeronautic Association of the United States of America, National Association of Builders' Exchanges, National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, National Cannery Association, National Coal Association, National Cone Manufacturers' Association, National Crushed Stone Association, National Drug Trade Confer-

ence, National Fertilizer Association, National League of Commission Merchants, National Lime Association, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, National Merchant Marine Association, National Petroleum Association, National Preservers and Fruit Products Association, National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, National Sand and Gravel Association, Inc., National Syrup and Molasses Association, Tanners' Council of the United States, American Society of Certified Public Accountants, Association of Manufacturing Bank and Commercial Stationers, Proprietary Association, Railroad Owners' Association, Smokeless Coal Operators' Association

Producers' Federation, National Council of Education, Construction Division Association, Lithographers' Co-operative Association, Electrical Craftsmen Grand Chapter, International Association Siderographers, International Institute of Co-operation, American Civic Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Association State Highway Officials, International Association Fire Fighters, International Association of Industrial Accountants, Potato Association of America, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, National Confederation on State Parks, International Association Dairy and Milk Inspection, American Council of Agriculture, National Education Association, National Dairy Union, Association of American Railway Accounting Officers.

National organizations not strictly trade associations with branch offices in Washington: American Farm Bureau Federation, Envelope Legislative Committee, National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations, National Editorial Association.



SINCLAIR SUBSTATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. PART OF THE SYSTEM OF THE POTOMAC ELECTRIC. TYPE OF ORNAMENTAL COMMERCIAL BUILDING PREVALENT IN THE CAPITAL.

of West Virginia, United States Sugar Beet Manufacturers' Association.

Trade associations with branch offices in Washington: American Bankers' Association, American Cotton Manufacturers, American Electric Railway Association, American Face Brick Association, American Railway Association, American Steamship Owners' Association, American Sugar Cane League of U. S. A., General Automobile Owners' Association, Inc., Millers' National Federation, National Association Cedit Men, Washington Bureau, National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, National Auto Chamber of Commerce, National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, National Industrial Council, National Retail Dry Goods Association, National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Portland Cement Association, Railway Business Association, U. S. Independent Telephone Association, Western Petroleum Refiners' Association.

National organizations not strictly trade associations with headquarters in Washington: American Chemical Society, American Dairy Federation, American Engineering Council, American Forestry Association, American Institute of Architects, American Mining Congress, Bureau of Railway Economics, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, National Board of Farm Organizations, National Co-operative Milk

#### Physicians Believe What They See

A questionnaire which distinguishes people who ought to be doctors and experimenters from those who will make good teachers of history or specialists in philosophy or mathematics has been prepared by Professor Friedrich Moritz of the Medical School at Cologne, Germany, and tried out on professors of medicine, history, philosophy and mathematics in German universities. The tests will find wider usefulness, Professor Moritz believes, in distinguishing between individuals who belong to the two main classes of people, the eye-minded and the ear-minded. Other tests for this usually require a visit to a psychological laboratory. Professor Moritz believes that the distinction between the two types is not precisely between judging things by eye or by ear but is between a tendency to learn by observing what goes on around one and a contrary habit of depending chiefly on written or spoken words. His questionnaire for sorting people into these two types inquires about the studies which were most liked in school and about the activities followed most eagerly. Schoolboys who liked experiments and who enjoyed collecting things like minerals or birds' eggs usually belong, Professor Moritz concludes, to the eye-minded people who concentrate on observing things and who make good physicians. On the other hand scholars who habitually learned their lessons by heart belong to the ear-minded people who think in words and make good philosophers or historians.

The trade unions stand for the principle of united action, and for the policy of a living wage earned under fair living conditions. In union there is strength, justice, and moderation; in disunion, nothing but an alternating humility and insolence, a state of industrial despotism tempered by futile and passing revolutions.—John Mitchell.



# Wanted—A Sculptor to “Do” Labor’s Fighting Man

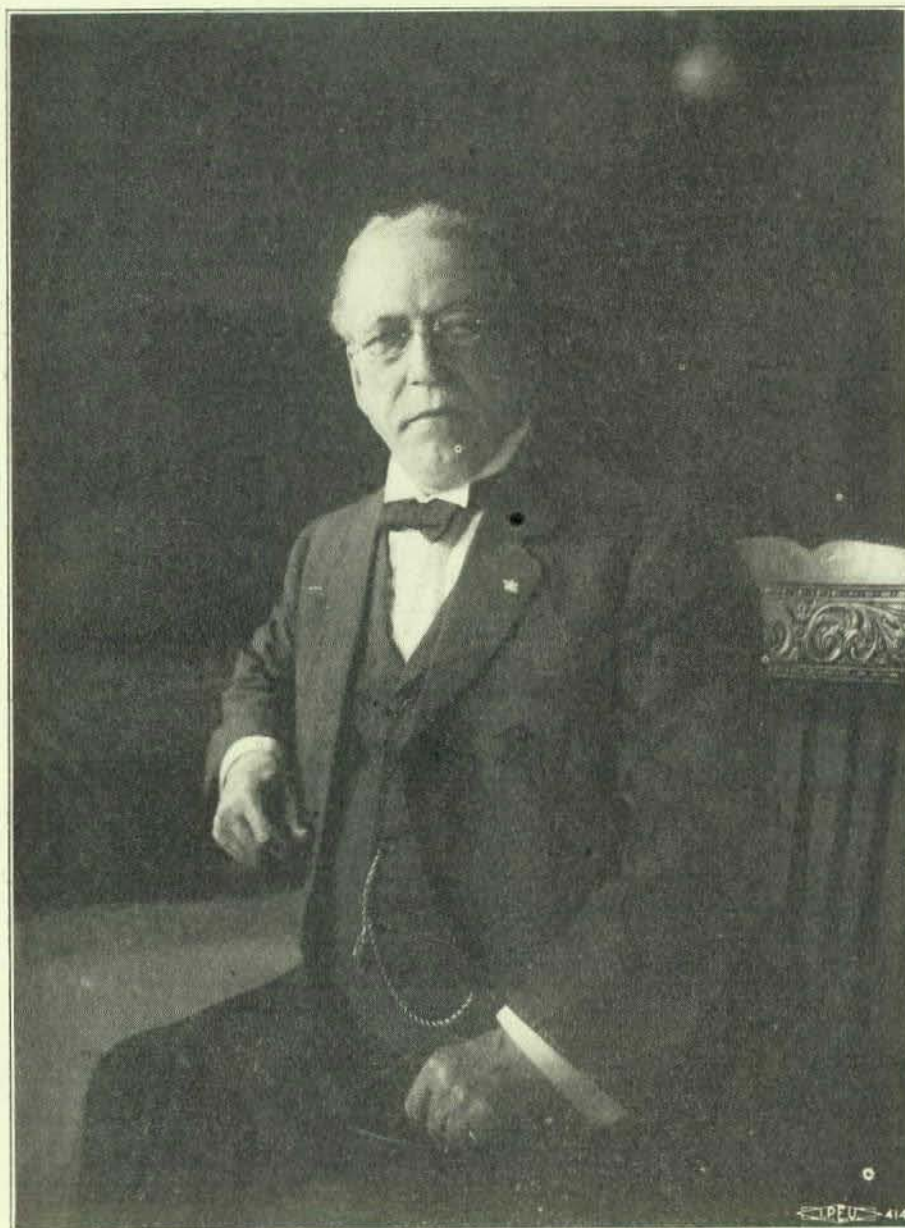
WASHINGTON is a city of monuments.

Unlike any other American city, the Nation's Capital is dotted generously with storied bust and eloquent monuments of the men who played important roles in national history. An estimate placed on the number of statues on city streets and in public parks is 200 separate pieces. These range from the Columbus fountain before the Union Station, a satisfying sweep of towering stone with real artistic value by Lorado Taft to the crude bust of some obscure vice president utterly without artistic merit, or without genuine public significance. Being a national capital, Washington must—or feels it must, at least—keep alive the war-like sentiments of the country. A great many of the statues in the national capital are of men on horseback. For example, Andrew Jackson, who no doubt advanced the cause of democracy, and made the common man feel he had a representative in the White House, sits with drawn sword, astride a prancing cavalry

**Monuments are a record of social values. Are generals more valuable to society than inventors, economists and labor leaders? Gompers' monument will strike a new note in Washington.**

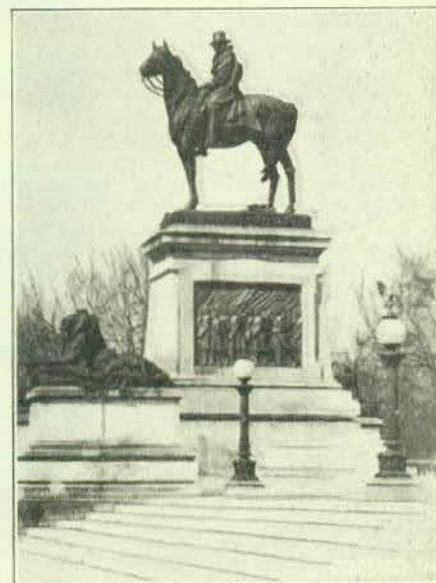
horse, in Lafayette Square, at the President's front door. It would seem that Andrew Jackson could best have been remembered in a hickory shirt as a fiery son of the people. The national capital also has a peculiar way of forgetting. Thomas Jefferson, the father of democracy, is not represented in stone at all. But his bitter and brilliant opponent, Alexander Hamilton, who never got to the Presidency, stands defiantly in front of the U. S. Treasury. What an ironic omission this is! Many

obscure men are honored. Buchanan is just receiving recognition with an elaborate layout in new Meridian Park. The non-military figures honored in Washington are few. None adorn circles. Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Dupont, Scott, Farragut, Grant give their names to the principal circles of the city. Webster, Longfellow, the English statesman, Edmund Burke, are non-military men who are remembered in stone. Though Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman, John Burroughs and Henry Adams, four eminent American literary men, live and worked in Washington, there are no monuments to



PORTRAIT OF THE FIGHTING HAND

Characteristic pose of Mr. Gompers in a little-known photograph, from the collection of which Mrs. Lee Garde is custodian.



MAN ON HORSEBACK

Familiar type of art in the Nation's capital.

their memory. Though Morse sent the first telegraphic message from Washington to Baltimore, no statue of him adorns Washington streets. The inventor of the aeroplane is not memorialized. Great physicians, scientists, poets, architects are generally slighted—as for great labor leaders, well, how can they be recognized?

## Labor's Own Warrior

Washington is a city of fighting men. Organized labor had a fighting man, who deserves, too, to be remembered. He was an immigrant boy, born to poverty—a worker, a simple man, who felt deeply the wrongs of social disarrangements—and he fought poverty, injustice, ignorance, cruelty and stupidity with unabating zeal and ferocity. He never ceased fighting, but generally he fought without hatred in his heart. Such a man—measured alone by the mighty ardor of his nature—deserves to be remembered with a monument. When his accomplishments are also added, when it is remembered that Samuel Gompers built a great institution, something new in America, a co-operative society of workers, with social ideals, he is seen as one of the Nation's truly great. He was a hero of peace, and he deserves to live in fitting sculpture that boys and girls, and men and women may be reminded of his fighting life.

Not far from the American Federation of Labor Building (Ninth and Massachusetts) in Washington, there is a triangular plot of ground which has already been secured as a site for the Gompers Memorial.

(Continued on page 560)



# Economics as She is Writ by Daily Columnists

**F**UNNY men—whose chief business—is not to follow economic trends, especially not those that affect large groups of the population like labor—sometimes stumble across important facts, and like jesters of old, spill them. Walter Winchell, mama's bright boy of Variety, charges that Equity was defeated in Hollywood recently by a combination of New York bankers directed by an ex-actor.

"Now that the Equity strike against the motion pictures has been called off it no longer is a breach of confidence to report that the defense of the producers was directed not from the battlefield but from a New York bank. When the strike loomed, the motion picture heads were told by the bankers that they would be told what to say and when to say it. Only two statements were issued during the entire strike by the producers and the tactics consisted solely in waiting until the actors had to eat. Equity, misled by easy victories over unorganized legitimate managers, was unprepared for an assault upon a heavily-bank-rolled and united front. Incidentally, the real brains of the strike, as far as the bankers were concerned, is a former actor, now executive assistant to one of the nationally known banking figures.

"It is this banking connection, incidentally, which has made the West Coast producers so tender to the barbs of the wise-crackers. Banks and bankers take themselves seriously. It is not good for business for the country to laugh at the ostensible heads of big business so the West Coasters also have been told that they simply must not be laughed at or else."

\*\*\*

Another more serious-minded columnist, Wilford Beaton, of the Film Spectator, predicts dire things for the talkies. He sees the movie industry in the grip of the "electric trust," being wrecked for the mere sake of profits. He declares:

"The motion picture business always has shown a singular lack of ability to look ahead. To it today's dime is bigger than tomorrow's dollar. Witness the condition of the business today. Never in its 30 years has the film industry been in such terrible shape. Small theaters are closing all over the country and the box offices of big theaters are giving forth hollow sounds.

"The electric interests of the country have the film industry by the throat and will not loosen their grasp as long as it is possible to squeeze out another dollar. When the squeezing process refuses to yield anything more, the electric interests will step in and foreclose the mortgage which they now have on the motion picture business.

"When they started to manufacture sound devices I do not think the electric companies planned to take over the picture business, but by this time they see not only that it is possible for them to do so, but that it is inevitable if they are to protect the contracts they now have with theater owners in every state.

"The first of November will see the beginning of the end of our present barons as heads of the motion picture industry. During November, December, January the receipts in picture houses will dwindle rapidly, and by February the panic will be on. By that time the industry will have to acknowledge openly that it made a mistake in going into the talkie business, and it will swing back to silents just as insanely, just as crazily, as it abandoned them for its noisy product. As it salvaged nothing from its silent days, so will it salvage nothing from

In the old days the court fool often hid a speck of wisdom in a pot of fun. So today columnists sugar-coat their exposures with wit, but maybe they are exposures no less.

its talkie days. The electric companies will be compelled to step in and clear up the mess."

\*\*\*

O. O. McIntyre, Odd McIntyre, as he is called, boosts the automatization of telephones. He gives us the infantile point of view that the Bell Telephone Company is putting in dial phones because operators are scarce. We reach the conclusion that Odd McIntyre never heard of technological unemployment.

"Dial phones are being installed in New York as rapidly as possible. The change is not due so much to economic advantage as



ONE OF THE FUNNY BOYS DELVING FOR A WISE-CRACK

shortage in telephone operators. Few girls look upon it as a career. They either marry off or seek other vocations. The pay is comparatively small.

"It is predicted that in 10 years New York will be completely dialed. The metropolis averages more telephone calls per subscriber than any other city in the world. One-third of the business of the city is transacted over telephones.

"The spread of the hand set telephone in use in England and on the continent is also marked among those subscribers not 'dialed.' Until lately they were only seen in drawing room dramas. About 15 per cent of telephone patrons now have them at an extra charge of 25 cents a month.

"Mayor Walker is reputed to have more phones in his St. Luke Place home than any other subscriber in town. This is largely necessary on account of the various city departments with which he must be in quick touch. The rubberized telephone sets for bathrooms are another product of high-speed civilization.

"In the metropolitan area 20,000 have private telephones. Some are those who may be reached by querying the managers and there are others only for those who know the correct numbers. They are naturally not listed in telephone books. In the trade, they compose what is known as 'the snooty list.'

"A telephone subscriber may have as many wall plugs as he desires for a portable phone but he must pay for each one as though a separate extension. No phone may have an extension cord longer than six feet. The record length of a local call was four hours and 16 minutes."

## Auto Tunnel Underneath London?

London traffic authorities are thinking of burying their automobile traffic in order to avoid burying so many of their citizens. The mechanism will be, if it is used, a traffic tunnel dug underneath streets and buildings across a half mile or mile of the most congested area. Recently arrangements were made by the Transport Ministry, which has charge of all roads and traffic in England, to avoid deep foundations for an apartment house under erection across the proposed route of the tunnel. Thus the tunnel plan leaked out, although the official statement is that the scheme is merely being considered and has not yet been decided on. London has one advantage for such a plan of traffic relief in that the city is built on more or less flat layers of soft gravel and clay, through which tunnels may be driven at relatively small cost and without disturbing structures on the surface. One such tunnel system is already in existence underneath London, that which carries the passenger trains of the "underground railway."

## Helps Test Telephones

To the family of trick sentences, like "She sells sea shells" used in testing enunciation or "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party" used in testing typewriters, the American telephone industry has added two new ones designed to test the loudness with which the sounds of average English speech are transmitted over telephone circuits. "Joe took father's shoe bench out" is one of the newcomers; "She was waiting at my lawn" is the second one. Both were devised in the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City, where they are repeated thousands of times each week through telephone lines or instruments which the engineers of that research institution wish to test. These particular sentences have been selected for two reasons. One is that the two sentences taken together contain all of the seventeen sounds considered most essential for good understanding of typical English speech over the telephone; the seven vowels and the ten consonants: r, l, m, n, ng, j, g, sh, ch, and s. The second reason is that the sentences illustrate two common kinds of speech-sound sequences. Many of the words in the sentence about father's shoe bench begin or end with what are called "stop consonants," so that the whole sentence sounds choppy and staccato. The second sentence represents the contrary type, in which the words blend as they follow each other so that the sentence runs along smoothly. A good telephone circuit, the experts find, must be able to transmit both the choppy and the flowing types of sentence, as well as the seventeen most significant sounds.



# Robots Outstrip Manual Controls by 100 Per Cent

**E**LECTRICITY is being used today as an index of rises and declines of business.

It is apparent that electrical manufacturing may be used as an index of the onward sweep of the machine process. Much of the new technology is possible only because of delicate electrical controls. Mechanized industry is electrified industry. There was a time when hand-operated electrical control apparatus was in the ascendant. But in 1927—according to latest figures—twice as much magnetic control apparatus was manufactured in the United States as manual control.

It is apparent that this data—supplied by the Electrical World, magazine serving the electrical industry—is additional evidence of the rapid mechanization of industry; not only the rapid mechanization but the almost complete automatization of industry.

In 1927, 126,195 A. C. Manual controls were manufactured.

In 1927, 266,512 A. C. Magnetic controls were manufactured, while

In 1925, 157,554 A. C. Manual controls were manufactured.

In 1925, 135,445 A. C. Magnetic controls were manufactured.

These figures outline the trend of industry in America.

Heading this brief, statistical article with the caption, "Members of the Robot Family," the Electrical World says:

"Engineers, contractors, manufacturers and power companies are all concerned in the markedly increased use of industrial control apparatus revealed by the Census of Manufactures. Data for 1927 have recently

been published and are here compared with similar data for the three preceding enumerations.

"Both in direct and in alternating-current motor control apparatus the production was more than doubled from 1921 to 1927, as to value. From 1923 onward the changes are not so great. In both groups the totals were higher in 1927 than in 1925. Whether the extraordinarily high values for manual control apparatus in 1923 reflect an actual peak of production following the depression of 1921, or whether they are to be explained by a difference in classification cannot now be determined.

"The most conspicuous fact is the rapidly increasing use of magnetic control, trebling in value in six years. In numbers, the a.-c. magnetic type trebled in four years. Statistics are lacking on the number of d.-c. units for the earlier years."

## 50 Per Cent Increase in Machine Power

Machine power is increasing more rapidly than man power in manufacturing plants of the United States, it is indicated by a study of the growth of horsepower in proportion to workers made from records of the United State Census Bureau.

Horsepower employed in industrial production now averages about 5.0 per worker, taking the country as a whole, it is estimated. In 1927 the ratio was 4.7 horsepower per man, the census reports reveal. In 1919 it was 3.2 horsepower.

The increase in the last decade it is thus seen amounts to more than 50 per cent.

The growing use of mechanical power in industry tends to substitute machines for men and thus deprive many workers of their jobs, it is claimed. The process is held to be at the bottom of at least part of the problem of unemployment.

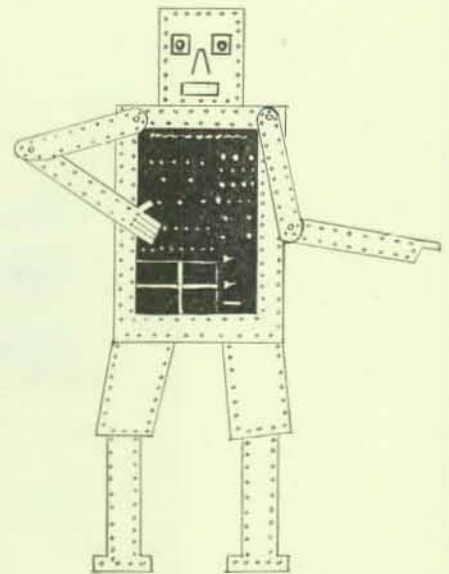
Machine methods, it is pointed out, on the other hand speed production and enhance the productive efficiency of the great body of workers. Mass production and large output per worker in the American economic scheme form the basis of high wages and a rising standard of living for the workers as well as the country at large.

The constant process of industrial expansion and readjustment tends also to create new jobs for those thrown out of work by machine processes, and this, many contend, operates to maintain the balance more or less even.

## Machine Furniture Replaces Hand Labor

The Simmons Company, bedding manufacturers, has acquired the Berkey & Gay Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., well-known furniture manufacturers.

The Simmons concern will market a line of goods that are developed by chemistry.



TELEVOX

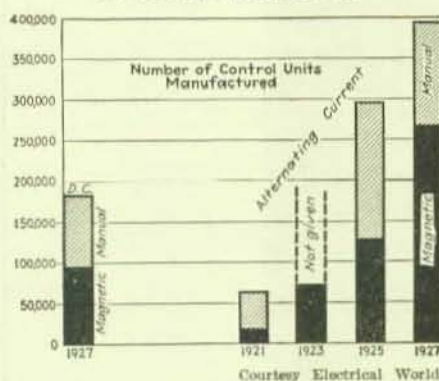
This furniture is the result of extensive experiments by scientists in the plastic field with molded products as an eventual objective. It is planned to produce the new furniture in molds, aided by certain chemical reactions from gases and supplemented by pressure.

This furniture, made in colors, will be produced on a mass output basis.

## Hawaiian Hotel to Get Free Heat From Volcano

Pele, traditional native goddess of the Hawaiian volcanoes, is to have a job as janitress and chambermaid. In the new Kilauea Hotel, near the volcanic crater of that name, a plan is under consideration, it is disclosed by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, to heat the rooms of the hotel by volcanic steam which escapes from four wells drilled into the hot rocks underneath. In Iceland, Japan and New Zealand, Dr. Jaggar states in his report to the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, volcanic steam is now used to heat houses and in laundries. Electric power is being made from volcanic steam in California and in Italy. On the island of Ischia, near Naples, gardeners use volcanic heat to warm the soil of their vegetable beds and thus to raise hot-house products without needing a hot house. One trouble with using the volcanic steam in the ordinary kinds of engines, turbines or other machinery, Dr. Jaggar states, is that the steam usually contains corrosive, acid gases which it has taken up from the highly heated rocks. In the proposed plan for heating the Hawaiian Hotel this difficulty will be avoided by using the natural steam merely to heat the circulating water of a hot-water heating plant, just as a fire in a furnace is used in ordinary plants.

SIX YEARS' GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL



Courtesy Electrical World

CONTROL APPARATUS MANUFACTURE

	1921	1923	1925	1927
A.-C. magnetic	\$1,486,264	\$4,233,099	\$5,783,926	\$6,701,763
A.-C. manual	3,392,611	7,934,089	6,089,381	5,825,311
D.-C. magnetic	3,352,239	4,002,829	6,324,568	8,496,225
C.-C. manual	1,700,516	4,335,781	1,608,912	1,936,984
Regulators 1)	9,618,892	12,670,817	(4,535,903	3,273,280
Controllers 2)			(6,960,151	7,636,052
Total	\$19,550,522	\$33,176,615	\$31,302,841	\$33,869,615

1—Includes pressure regulators, float switches, limit switches, phase-failure relays (regulating and protective), electric brakes and miscellaneous switches.

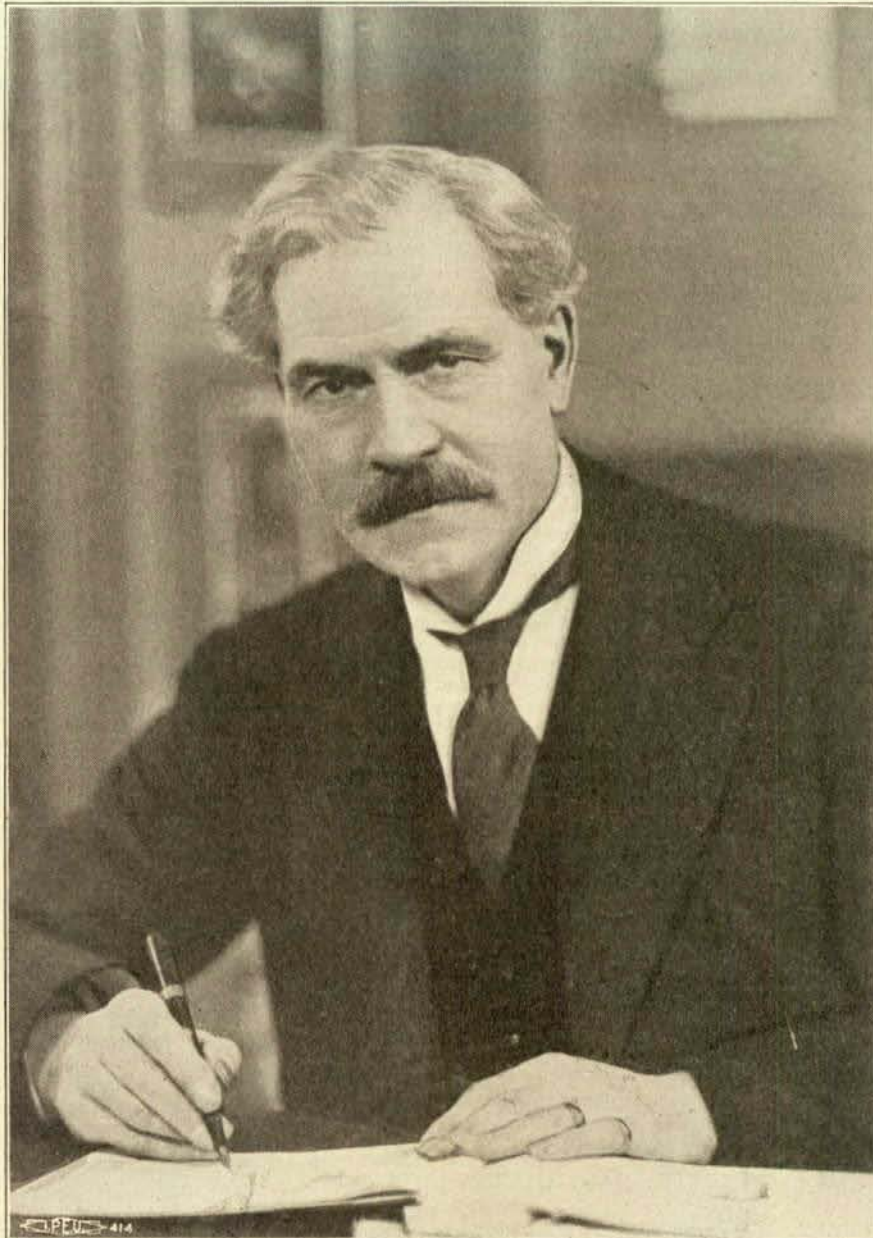
2—Includes railway and vehicle controllers, field rheostats, generator voltage regulators, theater dimmers, battery charging rheostats, miscellaneous rheostats and resistance units (not including radio rheostats).

CONTROL APPARATUS MANUFACTURED

	1921	1923	1925	1927
A.-C. magnetic	17,936	70,552	135,445	266,512
A.-C. manual	46,693		157,554	126,195
D.-C. magnetic				93,985
C.-C. manual				90,564



## LABOR PREMIER COMES TO AMERICA TO TALK PEACE



RAMSAY MACDONALD

The first British premier ever to visit America on an official mission, Ramsay MacDonald left Southampton, September 27, to board the *Berengaria*, and sail into the hearts and affections of the American republic. His stay in the United States and Canada has made October a month of profound excitement and significance for the entire world. Ramsay MacDonald, labor premier, beloved of British masses, makes history by proving that great nations can amicably settle disputes. England, who has stood for years for British supremacy on

the seas, peaceably accepts equality. MacDonald was entertained at Washington in keeping with his position and simple character. There was something dramatic in the fact that this great British commoner occupied the Lincoln room at the White House, and slept in Lincoln's own bed. He picnicked with the Hoovers. He attended a stag party organized by the Secretary of State. Because of a press of official duties he could not accept the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to speak at the Federation Convention in Toronto.



# British Unions Turn to Industrial Projects

WHILE the outside world fastens its attention on the capture and conduct of British government by British labor, British trade unions quietly turn away from politics, and begin intensive development of industrial relations and industrial projects. According to an announcement made by the International Federation of Trade Unions, the British Trade Union Congress held at Belfast in September listened appreciatively to an address by Ben Tillett, president, which went a long way toward endorsing what is called in America union co-operative management, mass production and scientific management. The statement says:

Nearly 600 delegates, representing a membership of 3,673,144 in 202 unions, attended the British Trade Union Congress which opened at Belfast on September 3. There has been a decline in membership of about 200,000 during the past year, two of the causes being the decline in the membership of the British Miners' Federation and the expulsion of the Seamen's Union. Another union (the Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives) with some 60,000 members, has, however, reaffiliated during the year after a period of withdrawal. The number of affiliated unions has increased by 6 during the year.

## For Rationalization

The opening address was given by the chairman, Comrade Ben Tillett, who in a long and vivid speech dwelt, inter alia, upon the present negotiations with the employers (which, he considers, "marks a forward step of great significance in the development of trade union policy"): the need of industrial control of finance ("Industry should control finance, and not finance industry"); co-operation with the Dominions (Great Britain must organize as America has done: the suggestion of "periodical inter-Dominion conferences of organized labor throughout the Empire"); the formation of a National Economic Council, representing the government and the two responsible bodies of organized labor and capital; and the inevitability, and in fact, desirability of rationalization, including amalgamation. The distinguishing feature of the speech was certainly the prominence given in it to economic problems in the wider sense and, in particular, the emphasis placed on the new rationalization policy as making for efficiency. "The industries," said Mr. Tillett, "which are successful in Britain today and in which the percentages of unemployment are low, are those industries which have organized themselves on scientific lines, have carried on considerable research, and have not been afraid to scrap obsolete plant in the cause of efficiency. The greater the efficiency of industry along the proper principles, the better the conditions of the workers. There can be no truce with inefficiency in industry."

In conclusion, the chairman expressed the confidence of the trade unions that the government will "ratify its pledges in respect of the Trade Disputes Act of 1927, the Miners' Eight Hours' Act, the Washington Hours Convention, factory legislation, and other matters of vital interest and importance to the trade unions."

## Spanish Labor Restive

Spanish labor, according to the same correspondent, is in need of rationalization.

In an article written by E. Santiago, a member of the executive of the Spanish national centre, and published in the official journal of the Centre, it is pointed out that the kind of rationalization Spain needs is

**The trend in England appears to be toward the American idea of industrialism; toward rationalization, cooperation and mass production.**

deliverance from the chaotic state in which her industry is at present plunged. The writer thinks that an efficient National Economic Council, that is, a council on which were represented employers, workers, technicians and consumers, should be appointed with power to make inquiries into Spanish national wealth and capital and the requirements of Spanish consumers, and to introduce into industry and commerce modern methods of organization on lines appropriate to the country. An efficient council of the kind might, he thinks, prevent Spain from spending large sums in importing corn, cotton goods, chemical products, machinery and vehicles, timber and oil when she has abundant natural wealth and labor to produce or manufacture these herself. He also points out that public money is squandered on state subsidies to small ill-managed companies; for instance, there are 41 motor car companies, whose aggregate capital is less than that of a single one of the 22 big American companies engaged in the same industry. Furthermore, companies which en-

joy state aid are indifferent to profit; the more state funds they can absorb, the more complete will be the control of the banks over industry and commerce! The honest industrialist, meanwhile, is hampered by the high costs and inefficiency of Spanish transport, by the high interest charged for credit, by the favoritism shown to inefficient companies enjoying state grants, and by the general lack of organization of the market for raw materials. As an instance of the latter, he cites the fact that although Spain is the second copper-producing country in the world, raw copper cannot be bought direct from the mines, but has to be purchased on the world market at two or three times its value in Spain.

## America Creates New Devices

America continues to drive along with creation of new labor-saving devices:

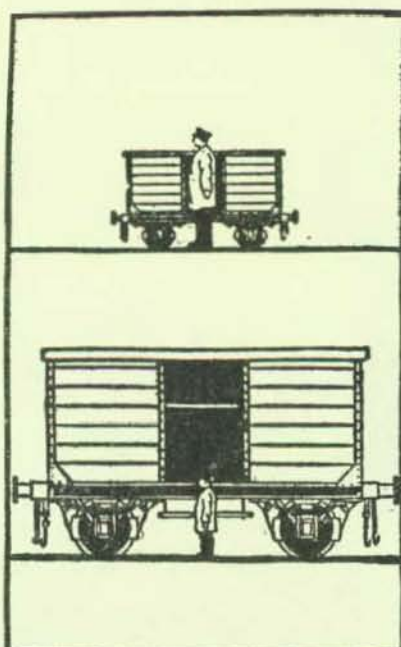
To show the progress of rationalization, we may quote from a lecture delivered by Davis, Minister of Labor, as follows:

"The International Harvester Company tried out this last summer a cotton-cutting machine, served by two men, which can reap five bales of cotton per day. Formerly the two men would have needed from eight to 10 days to reap this same quantity. A firm in Bridgeport now employs a single man to look after boilers which formerly required 25 men. A Worcester factory employing 6,000 persons now uses gigantic magnets to bring together the iron components of machinery, work which was formerly done by 66 persons at very low wages. In a department of a paper mill, 49 coal shovelers have been replaced by three men, whose sole duty is to turn the taps of oil barrels, oil having substituted coal as fuel for the machinery. In Chicago there are brickfields which can turn out 40,000 bricks per day, while in some of the older brickfields it takes one man eight hours to make 450 bricks.

## Gravity and Automobiles

By far the most dangerous invention ever made by man is the automobile. The most dangerous natural force is gravity. Next to this is water, as indicated by the number of accidental drownings. Fire comes next, with the number of deaths due to burns. Many things that everybody fears, like earthquakes or lightning or tornadoes, are entirely negligible as country-wide causes of accidental death. So indicate statistics of fatal accidents in the United States between 1911 and 1927 recently compiled by the National Safety Council. The dangerousness of the force of gravity appears in the statistics of fatal falls, over sixteen thousand of which were reported in 1927. More than one person in each ten thousand of the population is killed each year by falling into something, off something or over something. Automobiles accounted, however, for about one person in each five thousand and this terrific toll of death is rapidly increasing, whereas the average number of fatal falls is slowly decreasing. Deaths by burning and drowning are also decreasing, both in total number and in proportion to the population; probably a result of safety propaganda and of precautions now taken by civic authorities and by individuals. Still more remarkable effects of the safety propaganda are evident in street car and railway accidents, the deaths from these causes having decreased more than one-half since 1911. If the automobile killings could be stopped there would be fewer accidental deaths in the United States today than in 1911, in spite of the increase in population.

## Swiss View of Rationalization



**DAILY LOADING AND UNLOADING WORK IN ZURICH GOODS STATION**

Top—January, 1919, 252 Wagons With a Staff of 315

Bottom—August, 1927, 549 Wagons With a Staff of 225

From "Der Eisenbahner," the Journal of Swiss Railwaymen's Federation



# Anna Looks for a Job—A Factory Experience

By ANNA SCHULTZ, Radio Worker, Student (1929) at Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers

AS a rule I do not find it difficult to write on any topic, but this time somehow it is rather hard to write as I wish. I want to write about my experiences in the factories, of its people also.

I love the "laboring class" very much, my love towards them explains my difficulty in writing of them to strangers. Whom do I regard as strangers? Those who are not the least interested in the doings, feelings, sorrows and joys of the laboring class; and indeed it would be foolish to complain to those who say, "Who wants to know anything about the troubles of those stupid masses? Let them slave. They seem to be satisfied with their lot." Therefore I will write about my experiences in the factories as I would to friends, friends of the masses who are able to understand them.

Immediately after my arrival to New York, I had to look for work. Sonya, a young Russian girl, who lived in the same house with me, promised my aunt that she would take me to her place (paper bag factory) and try to find work for me. We rode by subway (this was my first subway trip). After half an hour of riding we arrived at our destination and entered the factory. Sonya said a few words in English to the owner. I, lacking the knowledge of English, could not understand a word she was saying about me. The boss answered curtly, but not courteously. Sonya disappeared and I remained alone in the office. He then turned to me and said, "I have no work for you, but go up to this place." He handed me a card. "Maybe they will take you." Our conversation was conducted in German. Before I could ask for any information he disappeared. I realized I was to find the place. But how? I stood on the street and felt very sad, disappointed because I could not get the job.

## Confusion Everywhere

People were hurrying, autos, trucks rushing here and there. Not knowing a single word in English and doubting that anyone understood German, I could not ask in which direction to go to find the place I was sent to. I stared angrily at the card on which it was written in plain English where I should go, but it could not help me much. I read two or three times "Harris Manufacturing Company, 33 East 19th Street." Suddenly I recalled that in New York the streets are numbered. Unaided I decided to find the place and succeeded.

I entered the place, a man approached me and asked something. I made him understand that I do not speak English. He asked in German, "What do you wish?" "I am looking for work." "Do you know how to sew on a machine?" "No," was my reply. "Sorry, I cannot use you," said he. I was disconsolate. "But I need work badly! I am willing to do anything!" He decided to hire me, and for the first time in my life I entered the sanctum of a factory.

The room was dark, veiled in dust and smoke. About fifty girls were working there. The roar of the machines was accompanied by the singing of the girls. A young woman (the forelady) approached me and said a few words, "No English," said I. "Another greenhorn," she mumbled, and called a girl to act as interpreter. She asked me a few questions. I said, "I was hired and am to work here." She explained this to the forelady, who took me to a table and instructed me in the secret of the noble "art" of curtain folding. That was all I did the first day.

The factory was an open shop. Soon I began to understand and love the factory girls, and hate their oppressors. They were mostly young Italians, Russians, or Irish girls. They

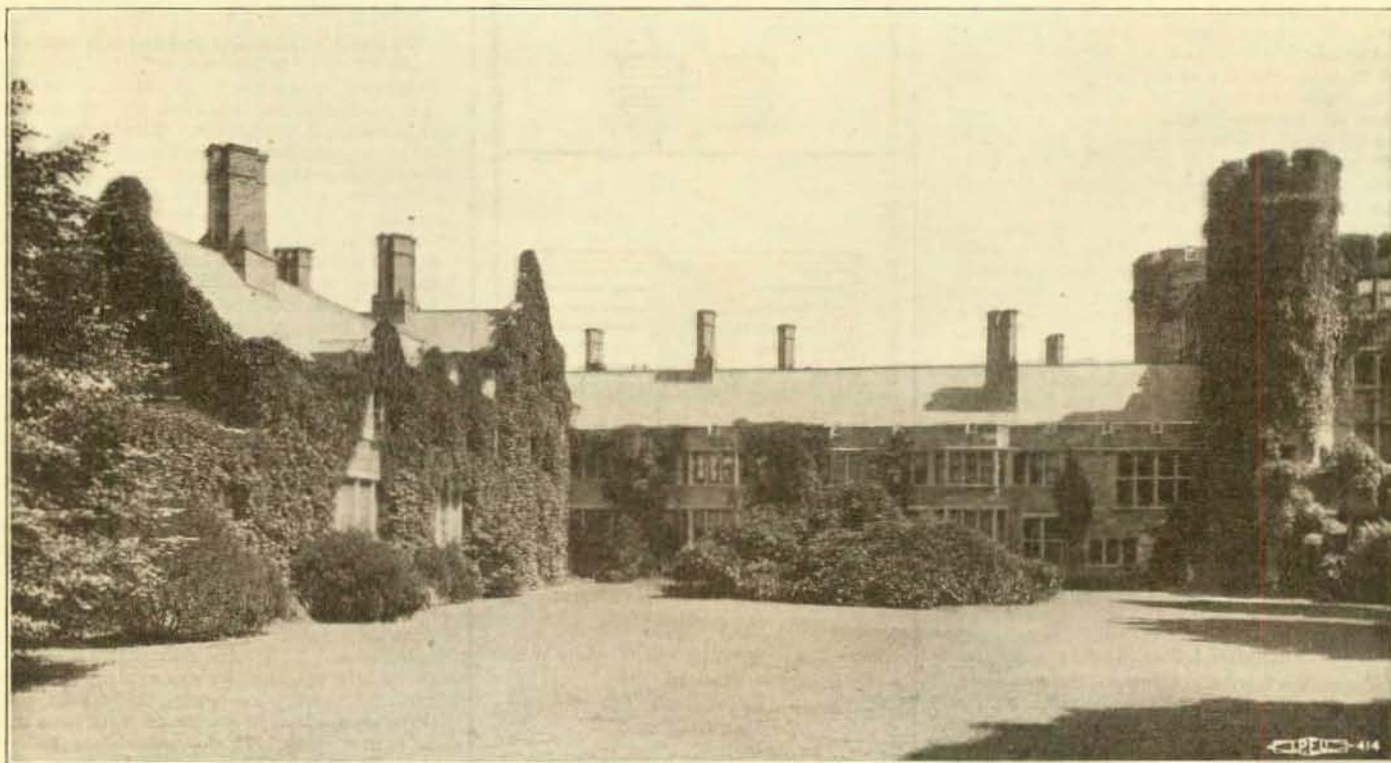
were all nice to me, especially the Italian girls. Kept on singing all day long. At that time I did not understand the conditions which prevail in factories.

## Union Talk Taboo

I sat near a girl who spoke German well; to her I turned for information, and she was always willing to answer, if she could, my questions.

"Had these girls education?" asked I. She laughed. "Educated? Do not be foolish; they did not have a chance to graduate from public school." "But they seem to be polite and clever," I objected. "No doubt, they seem to be clever, but they are not. You do not understand English. You know, their whole reading material consists of reading the 'Daily News,' or 'Mirror.' Their bodies are deformed and their minds poisoned." "Are they not organized?" asked I again. "No." "How is that? Most of the workers in Europe do belong to an organization." "That may be true, but here they do not." I warn you for your own sake not to mention that word 'organize' here, if you wish to keep your job." Not heeding her advice, the prophecy was soon fulfilled. Am still losing my jobs due to my unmindfulness.

"The labor movement is born of hunger; hunger for food, for shelter, warmth, clothing and pleasure. This hunger provokes activities and desires, increasing in number and quality, each satisfaction awakening an aspiration for the possession of the opportunities and enjoyments of a higher manhood. The meager clothing and debasing pleasures is succeeded by the aspirations for more and better, the aspiration for the better creating the desire, the desire forcing the demand, and the demand compelling the supply."—George E. McNeill.



IN THIS QUIET CLOSE WALKED 150 GIRL REPRESENTATIVES OF 30 INDUSTRIES, DISCUSSING PROBLEMS AFFECTING THEIR COMMON LIFE. BRYN MAWR OFFERS MUCH TO INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS.



# Plight of Trades Instructors in High Schools

By MAURICE MORIARTY, Boston, Mass.

THE Smith-Hughes law is a law governing the disbursement of federal aid to the different states for the financial support of approved forms of vocational education trade schools.

The state departments of education, or, as they are called in certain states, departments of public instruction, act as agents for the federal government in disbursing this aid.

This federal aid is a gradually growing source of financial support to cities and towns making an effort to run one of the many forms of schools aided under the Smith-Hughes law.

Considering the extremely rapid development of all forms of vocational education covered by this law, a bit of history of the makers and the would be breakers of this law will perhaps prove interesting.

For years it was stated that an attempt to have a vocational education law enacted would be bitterly opposed by organized labor. It seemed impossible for some of these academic educators to properly judge the viewpoint of the active minds of organized labor leaders prior to the enactment of the Smith-Hughes law.

Naturally, questions arise in the minds of readers. What did organized labor do to help to promote the Smith-Hughes law? What did the academic educators do for the law? What sort of a record of progress has been made in the organization of schools of vocational education?

## Labor Gave Support

In answer to the first question, What did organized labor do to promote the Smith-Hughes law? It can be honestly and fearlessly stated that organized labor was the greatest friend and most powerful supporter the bill had. This statement is not the selfish and egotistic opinion of labor leaders. It was the opinion of former Commissioner Draper, of New York, and it is now the opinion of the present federal director of vocational education, Mr. J. C. Wright. Mr. Wright endorsed the friendly attitude of labor in the following words: "The American Federation of Labor has been on record a number of times, during the past 15 or 20 years, favoring an adequate program of vocational education and it was largely responsible for the national vocational act."

The American Federation of Labor, as well as many of its affiliated international unions had devoted time, thought and committee study to the question of an adequate system of publicly administered vocational schools. The records of many conventions of the American Federation of Labor, now on file, show the wonderful judgment used by these delegates in their recommendations made on vocational education. The bulletins issued by the federation are jewels for the clarity of vision expressed as to the development of vocational education.

## Opposed by School Men

In answer to the second question, What did academic educators do for the law?—it can be stated and properly substantiated that the academic educators were the greatest opponents the bill had. The thought that a phase of education other than Latin and Greek and other pet classics was to come caused these self-centered souls to flop in horror. On to Washington their representatives flocked and an academic

**The weary weight of classical education bears down upon the trades instructors in the public schools, as it does on other progressives. Academics who opposed vocational education, now control it. Mr. Moriarty is properly equipped to view this important problem.**

lobby was organized. At every turn, to meet every bit of strategy attempted by these stone-age academics, was a faithful band of labor executives, generalised by the late Samuel Gompers. Such names as Frank McNulty, of the I. B. E. W.; John Frey, of the Molders; Frank Duffy, of the Carpenters; Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., stand out in bold relief. The defense of the bill by labor was too much for the academics. The methods of ancient Greece or Rome at the time of Caesar, used by the academics, could not cope with the methods of organized labor at the time of Woodrow Wilson, and for that reason labor carried the day.

## Rapid Progress Made

In answer to the third question, What sort of a record of progress has been made in organizing schools of vocational education? As to the number and kind of schools the following table gives the reader of this article an idea of the development throughout the United States. The story of the practical progress of vocational education cannot be given in statistical form, it requires common words clearly used.

## Development of Vocational Education in the United States

DAY AND EVENING		
Boy's Trade Schools		
	Day	Evening
Schools	335	705
Pupils	47,826	122,145
Girl's Trade Schools		
	Day	Evening
Schools	—	—
Total Pupils	—	9,500
Continuation Schools		
Schools	—	586
Pupils	—	324,000
Part Time Trade Schools		
Schools	—	220
Pupils	—	32,591
Agricultural Schools		
Schools	—	4,897
Pupils	—	29,380
Homemaking Education		
Schools	—	1,101
Pupils	—	69,377
Evening Practical Apts for Women		
Schools	—	769
Pupils	—	117,196
Latest United States Summary		
Total Population	105,710,620	
Population over 15 years old	71,949,479	
Evening vocational school pupils	103,971	
Part time trade extension pupils	48,476	
Continuation schools	324,003	
All day vocational school pupils	54,738	

In the first place vocational education is drifting away from hope that its labor pioneers held for it. This tendency has resulted from the dominating control of short visioned academics. These academic pests are in the driver's seats in city systems as well as state departments of education. They snap the whip and the mechanic instructors are supposed to move forward and carry their daily load. This daily load consists of a knowledge that a practical trade instructor must, until the turn comes, plod along through this present day academic discrimination, of educational soldiers of fortune.

The practical trade instructor must fight against or calmly submit to the college degree demand of these unfair opportunists. To illustrate: A mechanic may be entirely competent in a particular trade as judged by his employers and his associate workers. This man becomes possessed of an ambition to teach this particular trade and through his local city system or state system of education, the mechanic goes through the endless steps of formal application.

## Solid Wall of Prejudice

Mr. Mechanic does not make much progress along this line before he discovers that a solid background of practical trade experience in his line isn't the most valuable qualification he should possess. Mr. Mechanic does find that just a speaking acquaintance with a particular trade as far as experience goes supplemented by a broad knowledge of Latin, Greek, ancient literature, and social sciences of the middle ages is what counts most for him. A diploma from some "tank town college" or other "diploma mill" which certifies that a certain candidate has this academic preparation is all that is necessary to throw a bona-fide trade instructor out of line for a position and place, the false academic trade instructor into the position.

Is this all of the instructor's daily load? No reader, it is not, another injustice in the form of salary discrimination is practiced. The self satisfied academic administrators rate these classic instructors as of more value to society at large and pay them more than the ambitious hard working instructor recruited from the world of every day life. This is another case of being in the driver's seat, and snapping the whip.

If the faith is to be kept, as expressed by these pioneer proponents of vocational education a new broom which sweeps well is needed. Use for this broom can be found in Washington as well as most of the state departments of education and in innumerable city and town systems of education. This academic deadwood which litters the road of true and practical vocational education progress should be swept away.

## Labor Should Enter Fray

Trade unionists can accomplish the elimination of the fakes and quacks of vocational and public education by a close watch of their civic duties. Support labor's candidate for city and town school committee positions. Send a delegation to your governor supporting a labor candidate for a position on your state department of education. Do not fool yourself that public education does not concern you. It does concern you, Mr. Man, and you are paying your share of the bill. You may not know it, but it is true nevertheless, taxes never fail. If you are paying

(Continued on page 560)



# Electric Welding Gains in Big Construction

SCIENTISTS have been concerning themselves a good deal of late with the problem of noise. Noise is not only unpleasant, say they, but injurious to the nerves. Much of the wear and tear of modern life upon the human system can be traced to the incessant din of our cities. Now comes the New York Times with the announcement that in New York City officials are working on revisions of the building code, looking toward the elimination of the riveting machine. It is believed that electric welding can be used in the construction of skyscrapers, thus forever getting rid of the thump and clangor of the riveter, and assuring excellence of construction. The Times says:

"New York has reason to hope that one day it will be done with that noise-making device—the riveting machine. For several months a group of engineers and builders have been conferring about the possibility of substituting electric welding for riveting in the building of skyscrapers. If adopted, such a change in building technique would relieve the suffering ears of New Yorkers of their most offensive disturber of the peace.

"Ridding a long-suffering public of the noise nuisance is only one of the factors that have determined construction engineers to study the feasibility of welding in skyscraper construction. There are engineering factors involving economy in building along progressive lines.

"When, last year, the Merchants' Association, with the sanction of Mayor Walker, formed a committee composed of seventy-five experts to draw up a plan for the revision of New York's building code, which dated back to 1915, it created a sub-committee to deal with steel construction, including the question of welding versus riveting.

"The existing building code does not countenance welding, a method still in its infancy fourteen years ago. 'Beams resting on girders shall be securely riveted or bolted to the same.' So reads, in part, Article 304 of the law responsible for the answer given by the Health Department officers to the thousands of complaints that come in against the ear-splitting tattoo of hammers as they fall on rivets. Whenever a new skyscraper goes up, the Health Department officials say, the telephones on their desks begin to ring. With the first rataplan comes a few calls, then as the unceasing roar sets in the calls come in by the dozen. 'Can't something be done to stop it? We can't dictate! We can't telephone! We can't think!' To which the inevitable reply of the inspector is: 'Sorry, the department can do nothing about it. It is up against the building code!'

"Repeatedly the suggestion has been made that riveters can be muffled. 'Impossible,' say the engineers to whom the question was put. 'There is no way of silencing the sound created by the impact of hammer and rivet.' These blows fall at the rate of two per second. Behind them is the driving force of 100 pounds of compressed air per square inch! In the average skyscraper from 80,000 to 100,000 rivets are driven. The higher the tower the more rivets, owing to the need of stronger reinforcement against wind stresses and the stiffening of joints to bear heavier loads.

"With the many successful accomplishments of structural steel welding in mind, and foreseeing the future of its development, the members of the Steel and Iron Committee are to suggest as a part of the general code revision to be laid before the Board of Aldermen that welding be allowed for specific operations under definite specifications in

**Noise, the destroyer of peace of mind, the ruiner of attention, and the inducer of sick nerves may bring about the substitution of electric welding for steel riveting in the construction of skyscrapers.**

field procedure, subject to the approval of the Bureau of Building. Engineers feel that the economic waste involved in adhering to obsolete building code rules is large.

## Research in Welding

"One of the strongest arguments advanced against welding has been that the work might be undertaken by irresponsible persons. Prejudice against the method is fast vanishing, however, because of the intensive research and the successful tests that have been made in experimental and field work. Already the technique of the new industry is well developed. The army of trained workers is growing. In the Middle West training courses in welding have been organized for men formerly engaged in other branches of structural steel work.

"In the practical field, welders are learning the trade in many lines of manufacture, for it is now employed in an almost unlimited number of ways, ranging from such small articles as watch stems to the largest metal constructions—ships, locomotives, trunk oil lines, gas pipe lines, gas tanks and the largest turbine electric generators. In New York one of the unusual pieces of construction now being done is for the new Junior League Club house, where the steel basin of the swimming tank is being welded.

"Some forty-five municipalities, located largely in the South and West, have modified their building codes to permit the erection of welded buildings. They followed the lead of Sacramento and Alhambra, which cities adopted the regulations of the Uniform Building Code in 1927. In accordance with it the commissioners of buildings in these cities may grant permits for the construction of electrically welded steel building frames in the same manner as for riveting. The code was the outcome of the Pacific Coast building conference.

"Another code is that of the American Welding Society, organized in 1919 for the purpose of putting welding on a sound, scientific engineering basis. Pennsylvania recently let down the bars when the legislature passed a law allowing this type of construction to be used in "first class cities." Municipalities below that grade were free to adopt their own codes. The welding method has been successfully employed, it is reported, in at least fifty buildings in this country, ranging from one to twelve stories in height.

"Two of the most important successes in structural welding have been additions to hotels. At Hot Springs, Va., a twelve-story building was added to the Homestead, and at Atlantic City an extension was built to the power house of the Haddon Hall and Chalfonte hotels. In both cases the guests and others living in the immediate neighborhood were undisturbed by riveting.

"The proprietors found that the silence was measurable in dollars, as their establishments continued to operate at capacity.

"The American Bridge Company, which erected the structural steel of the Homestead

Hotel, whose central tower rises twelve stories, determined to try out as far as possible an all-welded structure. Bolts were used in the field to hold the structure in line during erection, and field welding was applied where bolts were not sufficient for use in the permanent structure. In the case of the power house at Atlantic City the Bethlehem Steel Company was the steel contractor. The actual structural work was completed in a month. The height of the power house is equivalent to a twelve-story building.

"In steel tonnage the record for construction by arc-welding is held by the General Electric Company in its new addition to its West Philadelphia plant. It contains about 1,000 tons of welded structural work and is notable for the large number of steel trusses used in the roof structure. This, too, was an undertaking of the American Bridge Company. The General Electric Company's engineers made laboratory tests on joints to determine unit strength of welds and made studies of the steel frame arranged for welding to take the place of the architect's plans for riveting.

"The company recently announced, moreover, its plan to utilize welding in the construction of its new buildings, and, in accordance with this program, has begun work on two plants, one in Bridgeport, Conn., the other in Pittsfield, Mass. The company reports that less steel is required in the design of trusses for such buildings, which results in an appreciable saving in cost. In Newark a large addition has been made to the Bamberger department store, the welding method being employed. The riveter is also being used less in the construction and reinforcement of bridges, according to engineers.

"The opposition still evident to welding is looked on by some engineers as but a repetition of an old story. With the close of the last century there was opposition to the use of rivets in place of pins to hold trusses. Soon it was found that riveted trusses were stiffer. At the beginning of the century reinforced concrete building was introduced. There were the usual outcries when some of the concrete work proved defective. Then the World War brought about the wide use of welding, over which engineers and framers of building codes are still arguing. In those years of stress welding processes were developed because of the time requirements in the metal industries and in metal construction work. From smaller construction and repair work the welding process was extended to larger and more important fields.

## Outlook for the Future

"According to J. H. Edwards, chief engineer of the American Bridge Company, the present-day art of welding is in the hands of scientists with knowledge of the metallurgy of the material to be joined and the physical and chemical characteristics of the process. He feels that it has progressed beyond the experimental stage.

"If welds are designed by those who know the safe limits under various conditions of stress and manufacture," says Mr. Edwards, "and the welding be done with suitable equipment by trained operators, satisfactory joints can be made by any of the methods, gas or electric." The time has not yet come, however, according to this expert, to change completely from riveting to welding, he believes, although fabricators can with safety and economy make use of welding in many ways."



# Canadian National's Great Oil Electrics Described

**T**HE oil electric locomotive No. 9000 is the largest and most powerful of its kind in the world and has made its appearance in just a little over three years after the introduction of the first oil electric rail car of 200 horsepower rating on the lines of the National System. The locomotive, consisting of two units, weighs 668,000 pounds, when fully equipped, of which 461,904 pounds are carried on the driving wheels. Each unit consists essentially of an oil engine generator set, mounted on the locomotive frame, boiler equipment for steam heating of passenger coaches, four traction motors for propelling the locomotive, air brake and other auxiliary equipment.

The power developed by the oil engine, is converted into electrical energy by the generator, transmitted to the traction motors geared to the driving axles, where it is utilized

**Oil electric locomotives capable of pulling 80 45-ton cars at a speed of 40 miles an hour have been put in service on the Canadian National Railroad. These giants of the rail, biggest of their kind in the world, mark another lap in gradual electrification progress.**

12 inch bore and 12 inch stroke. The nominal rating of the engine is 1,330 H. P. at 800 R. P. M. The engine is of the variable speed type, and may be run at any speed be-

ventilation resulting from the locomotive speed, will be sufficient to cool the engine during the cold weather, and will assist materially in cooling it at other times.

The radiator blower motors are controlled by separate thermostats placed in the water and oil to maintain desirable operating temperatures for each. Means are provided for bypassing a part or all the water radiators during initial warming up periods.

## Great Economies Effectuated

The exhaust gases of the oil engine are conducted to an economizing boiler located in the cab and finally discharged to the atmosphere at a reduced temperature. The economizing boiler also serves as an effective silencer in muffling the exhaust of the engine. The heat saving in the exhaust gas is sufficient to heat a passenger train of average



GIANT, HIGH-POWERED OIL-ELECTRIC ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL

ized in developing tractive effort and speed. With the present gear ratio, which was laid out for high speed passenger service, the locomotive will develop a tractive effort of 100,000 pounds during accelerating periods and 42,000 pounds continuously. The electrical system of transmission utilizes full engine horse power over a wide range of speed and tractive effort of locomotive, without change of engine speed or shifting of gears. It also provides a quick and easy method for reversing the locomotive without stopping or reversing the oil engine.

## Two Control Stations

The operation of the locomotive and the speed of the oil engine are controlled from either of two enginemen's stations, which are located in separate compartments at the outer end of each unit. Means are provided for the control of both units jointly, or either unit independently of the other unit, from these stations. Gauges are mounted at each engineman's station for indicating the operation of each unit.

Each unit contains a Beardmore twelve cylinder oil engine of the solid injection type,

tween idling speed at 300 R. P. M. and full speed at 800 R. P. M., the engine governor controlling the throttle to maintain the speed corresponding to the governor setting. A fractional H. P. electric motor, controlled from the engineman's station, is used for changing the speed setting of the governor. The engine develops its rated horsepower at a fuel rate of 0.43 pounds per B. H. P. hour. It will develop reduced power as may be required in locomotive service, with but a slight increase in the fuel rate per B. H. P. hour. The engine is started from standstill by power taken from a storage battery on the locomotive, using the main generator to crank it over. The oil engines were designed and supplied by the William Beardmore Company of Glasgow, Scotland.

The cooling of the oil engine is accomplished by circulating the engine jacket water through radiators of the honeycomb type mounted on the locomotive roof. The lubricating oil is circulated through tubular finned type radiators, which are also mounted on the locomotive roof. Both sets of radiators are forced ventilated by motor driven blowers of the propelled type, although the natural

number of cars for outside temperatures as low as twelve degrees Fahrenheit below zero, with the oil engine operating at average loads, and for lower temperatures with the oil engine operating at full load. The heat saving effected by the economizing boiler results in a substantial increase in thermal efficiency of the locomotive.

The electrical generators, motors and auxiliary electrical equipment were designed for this particular service by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh and were supplied by the Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton, Ontario. The system of control provides for varying the speed of the oil engine, the generator voltage, and shunting the field of the series traction motors for changing the speed of the locomotive. A torque governor will operate automatically to prevent overloading the oil engine. This acts as a regulator of the main generator field current, maintaining a practically constant torque over the operating range of voltage and current. Remote control of generator and motor switches and of speed, setting of the engine

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# Fan Mail Supports Union's Fight in Hollywood

By EUGENE W. SEBRING, L. U. No. 40, Hollywood, Calif.

THE greatest drama in Hollywood today is not being filmed. It is the "strike" of some thousands of screen players who are members of Actors' Equity Association, against the motion picture producers, in an attempt to unionize the film players and to obtain better working conditions.

The word "strike" is put between quotation marks because officially no strike order has been issued. In every practical respect, however, it is nothing less, for since June 28, by official decree, no Equity member not under contract before June 5 may set foot upon stage, set or location.

It is the most far-reaching dispute that has ever arisen between employers and employees in the industry, and its effects sooner or later are likely to be felt wherever films are screened. It is essentially a battle of capital and labor, of employers in a stronghold of non-unionism against a movement inaugurated by a branch of The American Federation of Labor.

## Majority of Actors Union

As a result of this clash, Equity leaders say approximately 2,800 film players are today out of work in Hollywood, and forbidden to take jobs in the studios until the producers agree to accept the contract, for recognition of which Equity is fighting. The players' leaders now claim to have enlisted under their banner 85 per cent of the active members of the profession in Hollywood. For the most part the stars and leading featured players who are Equity members are still at work in the studios, for they are under contract to the producers. As their contracts expire, however, they will be compelled to take a stand with their fellow workers in the films, the players of less prominence as film figures, or to desert the organization. A number in this group have openly pledged themselves to walk out the moment their contracts expire or earlier if Equity asks it. Ann Harding, for example, stirred an Equity meeting by exclaiming: "If a walkout comes, no one will beat me to the door." Lewis Stone, who had been reported in newspaper stories as prophesying Equity's failure in the fight, and denying this statement, thrilled the crowd by declaring, "When the big gesture is made, you will find me on my trunk in the alley alongside of yours." George Arliss, Chester Conklin, George Jessel, Frank Faye, Charles Chase, Reginald Denny, James and Lucille Gleason, Joseph Schildkraut and a host of others now under contract to various producers, have left no doubt as to where they stand and what they will do.

The Actors' Equity Association, or "Equity," as it is known among its people, was formed in 1913 to combat the evils and injustices which stage folk suffered at the hands of theatrical producers. By 1919 its strength was such that it engineered a highly successful strike against the New York pro-

This is an account of Equity's very recent fight for unionization in Hollywood by a union electrical worker. It gives quite a different picture of the battle from that appearing in many daily papers.

It is printed herewith for it, as do many other things, forecasts the revival of the struggle for unionization.

ducers and by this means accomplished many significant changes in the treatment of actor by producer. At the same time it sought to serve the producer by protecting him against the unfairness of actors in contract-jumping and other matters.

Equity's Council includes many of the best-known figures of the stage and names familiar to all who follow the drama or the two-a-day are found in its long list of

Cowl, Katherine Corness, Madge Kennedy, Grant Mitchell, Florence Nash, Florence Reed, E. H. Sothern, Laurette Taylor, Peggy Wood and many other well-known stage people.

## Battle Started Last Winter

Early last winter a questionnaire was sent to about 1,800 members in Hollywood asking them to vote "yes" or "no" on the following three questions:

Are you in favor of Equity protection for Equity members speaking parts in talking pictures?

"Are you in favor of the Council passing a resolution prohibiting members from acting in speaking parts in talking pictures unless all speaking parts are filled by Equity members?"

"Are you in favor of an Equity contract covering speaking parts in talking pictures?"

About 300 letters could not be delivered because of wrong addresses. Replies were received from approximately 1,300 members. And the vote was 10 to 1 in favor of the steps suggested by the question.

A new form of contract was then drawn up by Equity embodying its ideas of a fair arrangement and intended to supplant the contract agreed upon two years ago and approved by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, in which all branches of the industry are presumably represented. The most important terms of the proposed contract are:

A 48-hour week.

A closed shop for talking and sound pictures.

One week minimum term of employment.

One-half salary after first week for next five weeks, full pay thereafter, for any postponed or suspended picture.

A minimum of Sunday work.

An entirely new contract form. No voice substitution without the actor's consent.

## Membership Wide Open

In essence this contract makes union labor's demand for a closed shop, although Equity officials insist there is a difference between a closed shop and "Equity shop" as they term it, in that a non-union worker is shut out of a closed shop while Equity welcomes all to its membership.

On June 4, an ultimatum went to the Association of Motion Picture Producers, headed nationally by Will H. Hays, and in Hollywood by Cecil B. DeMille. It declared that beginning the following day all film players taking individual speaking parts in "sound and talking pictures" from the stars down to those known as "bit" players, would have to be signed according to the terms of the proposed Equity contract.

At the same time Equity stated its willingness to discuss with the producers each clause in the suggested agreement, to modify such as might seem to require change

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SAM HARDY

Director General and Secretary-Treasurer of Famous A. E. A. Carnival

members. Its president is Frank Gillmore, long an actor and father of Margalo Gillmore. Its first vice president is Ethel Barrymore and its council includes among others: George Arliss, Eddie Cantor, Jane



# Fable of Boy Who Looked Not in His Craft Book

By M. E. CUSTIN, L. U. 494, Milwaukee

AT school Freddy was a likable boy, always ready to enter any sport; rain or shine he was on the lot for the Saturday game. His mother, speaking of him to the neighbor mentioned how popular Freddy was.

She just hated to take him away from his playmates, "youth was so short," and she just knew that if she really wanted him to run an errand he would willingly do it.

At High School, he was as popular as ever, even adding a few girl friends to his list of acquaintances. He was getting along so nicely that he felt sure of his success in life.

During vacation time his calendar was booked days ahead; they just had to wait their turn before they could have his company at their camps, summer homes or parties.

Freddy graduated as the president of the football team, and could tackle anything, that is, when he was ready.

He took on a job as usher in a nearby movie theatre until he made up his mind what he was going to follow. Boy; what a sight he was; he could easily be taken for a ranking officer the way he wore his uniform.

His mode of living changed from play to social functions; he was the life of the party and could not be kept off of the floor while the horn was tooting. It almost became necessary to employ a social secretary to keep track of his dates. Mamma was so worried, for fear Freddy would have a nervous breakdown, he was that busy.

Mamma hardly ever had a minute with him alone. He was up at noon, a round of tennis or golf, then a change into his business clothes, a date after the theatre and then to bed. When he was off he always had something to do, and there was always lost sleep to make up.

## Enter School Mate

One night he met an old school mate who told him that he was learning a trade and liked it. This gave Freddy an idea; so he took time out to talk it over with his dad. After going over the list of possible trades he decided that inasmuch as he had fixed a bell and replaced a switch at home he would become an electrician.

A few inquiries about town and a visit to an electrager landed him a position as an electrical apprentice. His old bean started to absorb a lot of new things and Freddy began to fall down on his social appointments and Mamma told him so; but leave it to our Freddy, after the novelty wore off he came back to earth and jumped back into society with both feet.

He became a man of the world, got hooked with a set of electrical books on the installment plan and was admitted into the union as an apprentice. With the card in his pocket he felt that his future was assured.

Those were tough days for our boy friend, cutting pipe, chopping concrete and carrying material all day. Besides, heavy dates at night gave him little time to study or even look at his electrical books. Before he was aware of the fact five years had slipped by and he was to have taken the journeyman's examinations. Alas, Freddy

**Freddy was a male butterfly, who tried to golf, dance, do night clubs, and learn the electrical trade. How he fared is told here by one who knows the game of life as well as the game of kinks.**



Drawing by Custin.

## PIPE DREAMS

Freddy just wouldn't keep his mind on his work. When he came up for journeyman's examination—well, he was not there at all.

was not prepared, nor could he find the time to take it.

## Enter the Automobile

He was then earning enough to make the first payment on a car and between the car and his appointments he was busier than ever. After his sixth year at the trade he stepped out one rainy night and took the examination. We will not mention the marks but because of the six years in the local he was given a journeyman's card.

He rushed right over and told the girl friend the glad news and the old stuff about how two can starve as cheap as one and that started them in search of a home. Work was plentiful and they had a wonderful time. Then came the seasonal slump and those who could be spared were laid off; then Freddy started a period of short

time jobs until his face became as familiar to the electragerists as the cigarette ads.

He never got a chance to work a job alone, but he was always hired to fill in; something was wrong and he was going to find out about it; he said that he always did as he was told and he could throw in pipe with the best of them. He began to think that the Business Agent was against him and one night he dropped in on the Executive Board to find out about it.

On the board was one of those guys who would tell you just what he thought and why, and he gave Freddy the works, went over his whole apprenticeship and much to the surprise of Freddy he had him pegged to a tee. He told our boy friend: "You can not be a social butterfly and neglect to study while learning a trade and it's a good policy to read up on the subject even if it only keeps the brain from rusting. A rusty brain does not soak in any new ideas. Any dumbbell can bend pipe, chop concrete, and pull in wire if he is told how a few times, but to lay out work requires an active brain, one that has been kept alert. If the mind works right the muscles can relax a little and the man with an alert brain is the man who forges ahead today. Competition is just as keen among brains as among other things. The knowledge we have is the most important factor in getting the dough. You don't want to work for a dumb boss so don't expect your hands to do it. Read your electrical books and study the pictures in them as you would the funny papers. If you want to be an entertainer in a cabaret go learn some wise cracks and get out of the electrical trade. Now get out, go home and get your code book, study it and you'll find that I'm right."

## New Electric Device Heats Rooms Cheaply

A new method of heating homes or offices by electricity, using metal radiators which are never more than comfortably warm but which are very efficient in use of electric current, is being introduced in England by the City of London Electric Lighting Company. Ordinary electric heaters use more than twice as much electricity for the same heating effect, the company's engineers have found, as do the new "dark radiators" which emit pure heat without wasting energy in light. The electricity passes through metal sheets and warms these to a temperature somewhat below that of boiling water. Air in contact with this metal is thus warmed and rises, just as it does when in contact with a radiator heated by hot-water or steam. This warmed air is replaced by colder air from the lower part of the room, so that a gentle circulation of both air and heat is maintained. An ordinary office room can be kept warm twenty-four hours a day, it is stated, at a cost of less than fifteen cents, also saving the cost of bringing in fuel, tending fires and removing ashes. Since relatively few English buildings have furnaces or other arrangements for central heating, dependence being usually upon stoves or grate fires, the new electric heaters are expected to be popular.



# Atlantic Greet Pacific Local—One Hour Away

By A. M. HORLE, L. U. 677, Panama Canal

THE outstanding event in the history of the Electrical Workers of the Panama Canal was the get-together banquet given under the auspices of Local No. 677 to the members of Local No. 397. These two locals hold a unique position among all the locals in the Brotherhood. Local No. 677 is at the Atlantic side of the Canal, while Local No. 397 is at the Pacific side. The members of the former gaze each morning upon the Atlantic Ocean while the members of the latter gaze upon the Pacific Ocean, yet they are less than 50 miles apart.

The banquet was held in the famous and beautiful Hotel Washington, situated on Colon Beach, in the city of Colon, Republic of Panama. The reason for holding it in Colon is obvious from the glassware displayed in the photograph. No camouflage there, brother. The Atlas Brewery, a local concern, furnished the real beer and the tall etched special glasses. Thirst was the limit of quantity, the brewery being inexhaustible, and the boys were thirsty, judging from the frequent rumbling sound heard in the kitchen. The toasts were drunk, not with beer, but with real honest-to-goodness cocktails (Martini's).

## Forward Fraternity Spirit

As the object of the banquet was the bringing into contact all the members of the Brotherhood possible, the committee called it the "Contractor Dinner," and each member was seated in between, or in contact with, members of the other local. Unfortunately all the members could not attend, due mostly to working conditions. From these unfortunates a disconsolate wail of disappointment went up. Wait until the next one, Brothers.

It is to be hoped that the photograph accompanying this article will be reproduced very clear and large enough to make recognition easy, for nearly all of the faces shown should be familiar to almost as many different locals in the States. The photo, having been taken before the refreshments were served, presents the faces in their

**How the fraternity spirit of I. B. E. W. vibrates in the tropics is told in this pleasant communication from Panama. Only 50 miles away yet one looks on the Atlantic, while its brother local looks on the Pacific.**

normal status for recognition, at least it is hoped so. New Orleans ought to readily pick out Red Berger and Andy Carr, seated opposite each other midway on the right. Standing on the left is Ed Brophy and Sam Lawrence, from Chicago Local No. 134. Between them are our two apprentices. Seated second from the left is Rudy Grabhorn, from Milwaukee, the city that made beer famous. Further on sits "Silent" Sam Powell, from Cleveland, while next to him is Lew Ryan, from Woonsocket, R. I., and so on around the United States. The central figure is Brother P. E. Snow, the toastmaster of the evening, and organizer of the banquet. You can tell from his smile that he considers his efforts crowned with success, and they truly were. To his right is Brother Hall, acting president of Local No. 677, and to his left is Brother Youchim, president of Local No. 397. Second from Brother Snow's left is Brother Wahl, of Local No. 397, another product of illustrious Milwaukee, who is at present acting-president of the Panama Metal Trades Council and also acting-representative of all Canal employees to the Governor through the Wage and Grievance Boards.

## Strong Group Apparent

Less than one-half of the total membership, 95 per cent strong, is shown and every one is in the direct employ of the United States Government, though not on a civil service status. This should be con-

sidered by the Navy Yard locals and employees, and should stimulate and inspire them to get together actively. All that we lacked was a duly accredited International Officer to be the honor guest of the evening. Perhaps this photo and article will induce a visit from one of them.

Probably around Christmas time, when most of you will be freezing, a return affair will be held in Panama City. And without a doubt it will be some affair. In closing please do not confuse the name of "contractor" with "contractor." Also the little round tags in the coat lapels were for identification, with name of the Brother and his local number in case he became lost or tongue-tied. No doubt the American Legion will be heard from.

"Under this industrial order employees lost standing as individuals. As wage-earners only and as factors in great industrial systems they no longer owned the tools of production, they lost even a qualified ownership of land or property, they became part of the machinery of production and distribution, without permanence of employment or assurance of securing the necessities for livelihood. Under such conditions there could be no dignity of life, or service, no opportunity for individuality, no freedom, but the crushing irresponsible power of employers threatened to grind the creative energy out of one generation only to seize upon the next generation weakened by inherited tendencies due to economic oppression until the masses of the nations sank to sweatshop standards. Undernourished weaklings who work long hours and are denied the right to direct their own lives do not normally have strong, resourceful, masterful children."—Samuel Gompers.

The trade union seeks to exalt human life—to demand justice and opportunity for all those who furnish creative service to the world. It protects the weak and oppressed and destroys the power of the arrogant. It is the great human democratizing force.—Samuel Gompers.



WHERE EAST MEETS WEST IN PANAMA. ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOIN HANDS. CONTACTORS (NOTE) NOT CONTRACTORS.



**D**ELEGATES to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Toronto, early this month attacked problems incident to machine production with vigor and confidence. A note of challenge, self-reliance, a sturdy morale, and clarity of purpose, not so apparent at New Orleans a year ago, were present. At New Orleans, the old post-war era is considered to have ended. The Toronto Convention showed in many ways evidence that a new era had begun.

Calling attention to the stabilized era of machine production with rising profits and wages, the Executive Council outlined labor's economic platform thus:

"1. Mass production can continue only if there is mass consumption—that is, incomes must be adequate to buy what is produced. Labor is anxious to avoid depression which brings unemployment and distress.

"2. Mechanical power and machine tools displace hand skills, and develop new jobs requiring new skills. These new jobs and skills should be examined to find bases for industrial training and union organizations. Proper and adequate vocational education is essential to craftsmanship.

"3. Stabilization of wholesale commodity prices reflects a new situation in industry. Better accounting methods have put in the hands of management information which enables them to control development instead of blindly meeting chance forces. One of the results has been stabilization.

"Better accounting methods disclose information on what is taking place and all proposals for change must be accompanied by information of the effect of such change. This trend has been of significance to trade unions and has made changes necessary in methods used in collective bargaining. unions now use more statistics, industrial facts and related data.

"4. Rapidity of change brings constant dislocation of people and machinery. Fundamental technical changes brought reductions in employees without thought for those displaced. Persons who have given a lifetime to learning a highly skilled trade find their investment dissipated. In time some may be absorbed by their expanding industry, others may adapt their experience to service in other fields. Others finding adjustment impossible, fail to lower industrial levels. Rapidity of change makes a serious employment problem.

"Prosperity represents average trends, not the actual situation in each industry. Even in this period of unusually sustained upward trend, there are depression areas and industries. The problem of levelling up these depression forces is just as important as that of maintaining the more advanced. There are always backward industries and backward areas, which from a variety of causes may be making a losing struggle. Even within the industries that are increasing output and profits there are unfavorable factors which if unchecked are potential dangers. In the table summarizing economic trends it is obvious that wages

are not advancing proportionately with incomes from other sources. While per capita earnings of factory employees increased 2.4 per cent yearly from 1922 to 1927, profits of industrial corporations increased nine per cent yearly and production four per cent."

Vigorous attack was made upon the automobile industry as one example of non-organized business, which fails to share prosperity with the workers.

"Irregular employment of unemployment within employment is not confined to the older or backward industries. One of the worst offenders is the automobile industry which in many ways is in the forefront of technical progress. While relying upon technical research for advantages in the sales markets, automobile companies have followed most primitive models in their labor policies. However, efficiently and the elimination of wastes offer rewards equally with technical progress. It is the possibilities from exploring and organizing to reduce wastes in this field that the organized labor movement calls attention."

A warning was issued against too great optimism.

"The continuation or increase in part-time employment and unemployment are depression forces which may gain power and turn prosperity into business depression for all."

The high wage economy of organized labor was rephased thus.

"In this period of mass production it is of fundamental importance that mass buyers shall be ready to buy products. Mass buyers can come only from wage earning groups. It is obvious that the ideal situation would be for wages to increase in advance of others and thus stimulate as well as absorb production."

The growing, year-by-year increase in corporation profits was pointed out with data supporting the contention that the yearly rate of change has been high ranging from 10 to 48 per cent.

Serious consequences of machine production are noted.

"Although production has increased over 40 per cent since 1919, employment has never again reached that level. There has been a downward tendency because machines have taken the place of workers in industry. In 1928 employment reached a lower point than at any time since the depression year of 1924. In 1929, first half, there has been a recovery, and the increased demand for goods is bringing workers back into industry. It is significant, however, that although production was higher in the first half of 1929 than in 1926, employment did not reach the 1926 level. This shows that although workers are coming back into industry, new machinery is continually displacing others, so that gains are slow. There

## Men Are Shelved

"In addition to changes within the structure of industry, there has been accentuation of a management policy that has added to employment difficulties—discrimination against older workers. The increasing use of machinery, together with the pace of production, has resulted in a general demand for young persons with capacity to withstand nervous strain. More often than not, management asks for young workers without making job analyses to find whether young workers are necessary or whether it is possible to employ those who have lost the first resilience of youth but have gained other qualities of equal or greater value. This, labor feels, is a very crude method, which results in very costly waste of our greatest social and industrial asset—man power."

How organization has won a share in prosperity is clearly shown, and proved.

An interesting addition to the Council's report this year is a section devoted to labor conditions in Canada.

Outspoken stand against:  
Conscription bills  
Abuse of equity by Courts  
Sales tax  
Child labor  
Yellow dog contracts  
Radio monopoly

All make a part of the record. This is said about Conscription bills:

"For several years the War Department has been preparing two bills, one for the conscription of labor and the other of material resources. The latter bill provides for the taking over of property and paying 'just compensation' for it. This bill, however, has not been introduced. The other bill which was introduced cannot be approved. Section 1 provides:

"That during any national emergency declared by Congress to exist, which in the judgment of the President demands the immediate increase of the armed forces of the United States, the President be, and he hereby is authorized to select for induction and to induct into those forces, in accordance with this act, such male citizens of the United States and such male persons who have or shall have, declared their intention to become citizens of the United States as he may deem necessary. Provided, further, that no persons between the ages of eighteen years and thirty years, or such other age limits as the President may fix, who may be liable to service in the public armed forces, shall be deferred from such service on account of occupation, unless, in the judgment of the President such deferment is necessary in the national interest."

"This section is most objectionable. The words 'national emergency' are susceptible of many definitions. A national strike might be construed as a national emergency and then the President could conscript male citizens of the United States or those who declare their intention of becoming citizens, into the armed forces. Section 2 takes from Congress and gives the President the power to conscript persons between the ages of 18 and 45. This is too much power to give one man. It leaves the impression that it is not alone for war purposes or strike purposes, but for conscription in peace times. Section 8 also is dangerous. It provides:

"That nothing in this Act shall be con-  
(Continued on page 560)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

Volume XXVIII

Washington, D. C., October, 1929

No. 10

## Trends in Labor Leadership

There is a type of mind which conceives history as a series of complete turnovers; whereas if he will take the trouble to read, he will see that social changes take place gradually, and incompletely. Incompletely, when viewed at any one moment of time's progress. Often a minor event, a trifling affair, may mirror a stage of development, better than a battle, or a king's fall, or a presidential election. Edison's little job on the incandescent lamp in 1879, was more important to the centuries of history destined to come after, than the inauguration of Hayes.

Labor history does not escape this law of recurrent averages. Those who pray for the reform of the American unions may see important changes taking place before their eyes—if they look.

One of the influential international unions in America was requested at a recent convention by local unions to "employ as a business manager a man who possesses a state and national reputation as a successful manager of Big Business; said manager to command a salary not to exceed \$50,000 a year." To certain persons, this looked like shallow aping of big business. This is a mistake. This minor incident reveals a trend in all industry today—a trend toward expertship and competency, a trend away from emotionalism, and agitation. There was a time when the job of managing a union was thought of merely as a job for a man of moral fervor, a good voice, and quick courage. These attributes a labor leader must have, to be sure; he also must have a gift for handling men, of reading business conditions, of getting business, of hard study, and of building institutions. There is scarcely a more difficult job on record than that of labor leader. His tasks, when performed well, demand as much decisiveness, sagacity and expert knowledge as that of bank president, or railroad magnate. The request for a \$50,000 manager of an international union was an unintentional compliment to labor leadership.

To be sure, to stress competency as a basis of leadership does not meet the approval of those, who consider agitation to be the chief function of labor. But we venture to predict that with the present industrial set-up as successful as it is, that we shall hear more and more about expertship and less and less about agitation. Labor unions as they come to grips with the industrial set-up, with machine production, and scientific management, will adapt themselves to the economic order

by selecting from their own ranks those with natural gifts for managerial work. How otherwise can unions progress and advance?

## Tariff—a Form of Privilege

Tariff making has won a lot of advertising in the last two months. This would be well if it brought about fundamental education and fundamental thinking on the subject. This is doubtful. Tariffs are a form of privilege. They are grants to private interests from the government. They are aimed at other organized economic units usually called foreign governments. In all the Niagaras of words spoken and written on the present tariff set-ups, few, if any, have advocated free trade. It would appear that tariff—some form of tariff—is necessary to the United States at this stage of its career. What has started and alarmed moderate tariff advocates has been the hoggishness of many American industries. It is true that many of the industries receiving the greatest benefits from tariff privileges are the greatest offenders against social decency. They pay the poorest wages. They fight unionism hardest, and they do least for the consumer. Industries, which are recipients of governmental privileges, should be worthy of their receipt.

## Shearer Presents

About a year ago we quoted the Wall Street Journal as follows: "The naval lobby is all social Washington. I have met many naval officers and they are not merely gentlemen but good fellows and good company. A commission is not granted unless to one who is fit to enter into society, and the consequence is that all social Washington knows the naval officers and likes them. Being such favorites, they can make things very pleasant for new Congressmen, and their wives at no considerable expense. All the rest follows. If anybody proposes to cut down a fleet which is partly obsolete, or a personnel which is redundant, he comes up against an impervious wall of opposition."

We published this editorial for its outstanding air of frankness. It was rare for the Wall Street Journal to criticize (1) lobbies; (2) the armament crowd.

Now fourteen months later, the nation is treated to the spectacle of a big armament lobbyist, in the pay of steel and shipbuilding firms, revealing his relations to Congress, to Peace Conferences, and to the Navy. Whatever the outcome of the Senate investigation is, the following are facts: (1) Shearer was on the payroll of steel and shipbuilding companies. (2) One function was to oppose reduction in armaments, in short, to maintain markets for battleship steel; (3) he asserts he was abetted by certain big navy officials, and was in possession of "secrets" which were not open to ordinary citizens; (4) he was a secret propagandist garbing himself in the hues of the disinterested patriot.

Perhaps Mr. Shearer and the steel and shipbuilding executives behind him are near-sighted men. Perhaps they do not know what they are doing. When they throw an obstacle in the way of making peace, they are not trafficking in steel; they are not trafficking in dollars. They are trafficking in human lives. And this is a very serious business.



### Labor Premier Arrives

When Ramsay MacDonald was in disgrace in Great Britain because he opposed war, Herbert Hoover held the centre of the world's stage for his remarkable relief work in Belgium. Hoover is identified as a conservative; a business type; while MacDonald is called a radical; a theoretical type. Yet it is possible that these two dramatic figures are not so far apart upon certain major questions. Hoover was not a combatant during the war, but a peace worker, a binder up of wounds, and a feeder of the hungry. MacDonald has proved again and again that he has an astute grasp on practical politics, and keeps his Scotch feet on good, solid ground. Both have faith in the conference method of settling disputes. It is inconceivable that the Engineer believes that brute force solves any problems, or that the ex-Scotch schoolmaster is stupid enough to believe that he should wait until America went liberal before he sought conciliation. It is a great tribute to Herbert Hoover and to the American people that Ramsay MacDonald, representative of the British masses, felt that he could "talk peace measures"; and it is great tribute to MacDonald, to England, and to labor, that Dawes, the Banker, and Hoover, the business type, welcomed "conversations."

After all, conservative, liberal and labor are but convenient tags to describe certain economic forces and interests. Behind these and more permanent than these, is good, old fundamental human nature. Ramsay MacDonald has made an appeal to America's sound sense, and Herbert Hoover has touched English idealism.

### Keeping Up-to-Date

Is the building code in your town up-to-date? A recent study made by the U. S. Department of Commerce reveals some startling conditions.

Sixty-seven cities reported that they have not revised their building codes in 20 years.

Eighty-five cities reported that they have not revised their building codes in 15 years.

One hundred and fifty-nine cities reported that they have not revised their building codes in 10 years.

Considering the fact that the building industry has been revolutionized on major lines in the last ten years, these are astounding admissions. There has been a technical, a financial, and a craft revolution and the various municipal codes governing the industry should reflect these changes. It is a fact that to labor more than to any other group in the community, the public owes the formation and maintenance of protective codes. It is to labor groups in these backward cities that the public must look for innovations in the codes to meet new conditions.

### Bridge to the Past

"I am splicing power cable every day and still going strong. I was initiated in Grand Rapids, August 18, 1899. Still have my first card in my possession. I expect to be able to work and read the Worker for a good many years yet. I surely do enjoy my Worker every month." Thus writes an active Brother to the Journal from across the continent—3,000 miles away. He is prompted to send this letter of greeting by the photograph of an old linemen gang, taken in 1904, and published recently

in the official magazine. He finds his mind flooded with memories of old days, old faces and old experiences.

This is one function of the Journal. It is a bond, not only between the hundreds of locals, but it is a bridge to the past. It helps us to remember that the union has a beginning, a youth, a past. The union, as man-made things go, is an enduring thing, existing before we began work, and going on to bigger achievements in the distant future, after we are gone.

### What Troubles Workmen

There have been tremendous gains in statistical endeavor. Research data has clarified, isolated and even dramatized social problems. Often arithmetic has lessened social tension, and at times it has increased it. The capability of the present industrial set-up to produce at low-cost has been generally proved and accepted. The ability to distribute goods ably is not so apparent. This faulty distribution of goods, which means in the last analysis, the unjust distribution of income, is an ever-recurring and perplexing problem. It is an old problem, yet is tossed up with no less insistency and emotional tenseness. What the workman wants to know is, "Am I getting a just share of what I produce? Perhaps it is true that I am getting a juster share but am I getting a just share?" This is a legitimate question.

According to a recent bulletin of the Chatham Phoenix National Bank, New York City, the "average wage earner turned out products to a value of approximately \$7,381 in 1929." This is almost triple the amount turned out in 1899, which was about \$2,420.

These startling figures trouble the average workman. Not even the highest skilled trades average more than \$2,700 a year, and yet each average workman produces goods in the amount of \$7,381. Where does the remaining two-thirds go? A diagram of the producer's dollar showing amounts allocated to overhead, to capital account, to labor, and to profits would be helpful.

### Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood

To a Brother in the far west, we are indebted for a phrase that sums up unionism, perhaps better, than any other four words in the language, "Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood." There are those who contend that unionism is a crassly materialistic business. It is true that unions are instruments to aid wage-earners to earn their daily bread under tolerable conditions. But trade unionists are after other things for themselves, their wives and children. These other things may be represented by the word "beauty." They are education, culture, leisure, a chance to satisfy intellectual curiosity and a chance to express themselves creatively. And a trade union is more than an economic instrument, it is a fellowship, a brotherhood. W. A. Starrett, an employer, says that "their (trade unionists') whole system is built by the sweat of fellow-member assistance;" and that they are "intensely humane in their purposes toward each other." We could look far for a better slogan than Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## Unionism Secures Education For Your Children

*A Happy Lesson for Parents as School Opens*

THE kids are back in school! The house seemed deserted that morning when they trudged off with their new tablets and pencils, carrying lunches, perhaps, prepared by loving hands, talking eagerly of the new teacher and the old playmates they were anxious to see. The house seemed lonesome to mother at home, but didn't you draw a breath of relief for a quiet spell at last after the strenuous months of vacation, knowing that the children are safe, well cared for, and above all, are being given more expert training than you yourself could give them for the battle of life that is ahead of them?

People may criticize the public schools—sometimes we do ourselves, when we feel that they are not giving organized labor a fair evaluation—but after all they are a great institution. What could we, with our limited means, buy for our children in the way of education if there were no public schools? The occasional "problem" child, whose intelligence is too brilliant, or too limited, for the regular progress of the grades, or who for some other reason demands special schooling, isn't he a financial problem of the first magnitude? The public school is gaited to the average child, and let us be thankful that it is, for like the labor union, it is working for the greatest good of the greatest number. They are truly co-operative, being tax-supported, and rich and poor alike may share in the generous gifts they offer.

In fact to the boy or girl, the child of wage earning parents, the public schools offer actually more than they do to the rich one, for the priceless boon of education is more important to the boy with his own way to make, and could be secured in no other way than through the free, public system.

### Public Schools Resisted

The Minneapolis Federation of Teachers, Local No. 59, a progressive union affiliated with the A. F. of L., has prepared a valuable booklet telling of the part labor has played in establishing the public school system of America, and we are much indebted to them for their account of this important contribution made by union labor to the country's welfare.

"It is, in 1929, difficult to believe that before 1820, there were members of the Rhode Island legislature who declared that any attempt to tax a community for public schools would be resisted at the point of the bayonet. It is difficult to believe that resolutions were drawn up at a mass meeting in New York state in 1850, branding the public school law as infidel socialism in its principles; unjust and oppressive in its operations; immoral in its tendencies and injurious to the cause of education," declares the booklet.

Social and economic change produced two closely related movements, the humanitarian movement, so-called, and the new born labor movement, in the trying period of 1820-1850, following the adoption of the factory system; both these movements contributed strongly to the support of public education. Pauper-

ized, exploited labor, living in crowded city quarters, with uneducated children roaming the streets was an evil the workers' leaders sought to remedy. Though the humanitarian leaders were able to shape and direct educational policies, the main impulse in the movement for free schools came from the working people themselves. Says Frank Tracy Carleton, a student of this period: "The potent push came from the firm demand of an aroused and insistent wage earning class armed with the ballot." Dr. Carleton declares that Horace Mann, hailed as the father of free education, appealed to a constituency

of workers already awakened, ready for action. As the teachers tell us.

### Great Liberator, Equalizer

"A sun to sun working day, imprisonment for debt, a compulsory militia system, the lack of a mechanic's lien law, and 'pauper schools' were strange realities existing in a country where men repeated constantly the noble phrases of the Declaration of Independence. Everywhere in the labor press of that period is found a note of angry surprise at the obstacles to practical democracy in a land so definitely dedicated to the doctrine of equality and the lack of a republican form of education was felt to be the greatest grievance of all. Thus it was that the labor movement, idealistic, enthusiastic, confident that America was the place for a true democracy, turned its attention to education. Education was to be the great liberator, the great equalizer."

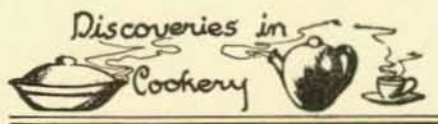
Children employed in factories in New England made up about two-fifths of the number of persons employed. They worked 13 or 14 hours a day. Children were unwilling to attend the charity schools because attendance at these very inefficient schools at county expense involved a declaration by the parents that they were too poor to send their children to private institutions. Thus these were called "pauper schools." From 1828 to 1833, the agitation for free education became the main object of working people and the cause was actively urged by working men's parties, Pennsylvania labor being especially active.

A comprehensive report was made by workers' committees in this state in 1830, was accompanied by bills for the establishment of a public school system which should combine "agricultural and mechanical with literary and scientific instruction." And it was proposed to support the schools by a tax on "dealers in ardent spirits!" John R. Commons says this report "foreshadowed not only our general public school system but also our manual training schools, our Junior Republics and probably also our kindergartens."

Public schools in Pennsylvania, free from the taint of charity, were established in about 1836, and in 1837, Horace Mann, leading his working class supporters, secured a state board of education in Massachusetts and in 1839, the first normal school in America. But universal free education was not yet won.

As late as 1881, the newly formed American Federation of Labor declared in its first convention that "We are in favor of the passage of such legislative enactments as will enforce, by compulsion, the education of children," which was reiterated by the organization at each succeeding convention. Of late years the federation has demanded free text books in every state and a minimum school-leaving age of 16 years.

Labor people have had to work hard for the establishment of education. Now we are beginning to feel that we must watch the schools or they will not give the labor union a fair deal in their teachings of some import-



### ATTRACTIVE SCHOOL LUNCHES

By SALLY LUNN

Making school lunches attractive as well as healthful is apt to be a problem for children sometimes have finicky appetites and will pass up the plain, substantial foods and concentrate on sweets if you allow them to do so. The problem is to make the fruits and vegetables interesting.

First of all the lunch box must be clean and shining. Stock up with shelf paper, crepe paper napkins, sheets of oiled paper, paper cups and plates. These you will find at the 10-cent store. There are also paper or tin spoons which can be thrown away after using. Fluted paper cups for cup cakes will be handy. You should have a regular shelf for these materials so that lunches can be made in the morning with no time wasted. If you buy napkins of various colors and patterns for lining the lunch box and use a different kind each day, the children will be delighted. Variety is much to be desired.

All kinds of materials may be combined for sandwiches and salads. A bit of this, a slice of that, chopped or ground and mixed with such a flavoring and binding ingredient as catsup or mayonnaise and you have a zestful creation. Make up these mixtures during the day and set them away in the ice box. Here are just a few suggestions:

\*\*\*

### Raw Vegetable Sandwich

A very valuable source of vitamins and roughage. Grate such vegetables as raw carrots, onions, celery, or cabbage, season with salt and pepper, and let stand in French dressing till ready. Then pour into a sieve and shake dry of all liquid or your sandwich will be soggy. Mix with a mayonnaise, or put mayonnaise on one slice of bread and butter on the other, and fill

(Continued on page 538)



# FLARES

## LEAD FALL FASHIONS

*As sketched in the Washington shops.*



*Dark green broadcloth ensemble with red fox collar, hides its flares on the panels of a cleverly designed skirt. The green, flat crepe blouse has a flaring, fringed jabot.*



*And a black satin frock with white pleated collar and cuffs, breaks into jolly flares just below the hip line.*



*A graceful side flare distinguishes this fall coat, lavishly trimmed in beaver.*



*White crepe evening gown, molded to waist and hip, is decorated with huge flowers which gracefully bring attention down to a flaring skirt of fishnet.*



*The high forehead line seems to lead interest to the back, where tucks modify the severity of this dark brown felt.*

EWG

ant subjects. We do not want our children to distrust or despise the organization which has secured them so many benefits. As this pamphlet by the Minneapolis teachers points out: "The American Federation of Labor convention in 1921, recommended the appointment of a permanent committee on education to co-operate with the American Federation of Teachers to study and report on the social

science studies in the public schools. This report published in August, 1923, is a valuable contribution and shows that labor relaxes none of its vigilance where the public schools are concerned. Other educational issues which have enlisted labor's interest and support are the following: reduction in the size of classes, higher salaries for teachers, tenure of position, democratic administration of

public schools, especial classes for handicapped children, physical and vocational education, wider use of school buildings continuation schools, labor representation on boards of education and the establishment of junior and labor colleges."

Labor must not relax its interest in the schools. Just in the past year exposures

(Continued on page 534)



## MR. MERRITT DECIDES

Mr. Merritt laid down the "Morning Times" and gazed thoughtfully at his coffee cup. Finally he said:

"Ella, where are the children going today? I hear them racing around wildly upstairs when they are usually napping at this time on Saturday morning?"

"A wienie roast, John—one of their usual jaunts in the woods, you know, with the Jensens next door. Our six and their five make enough for a lively party."

"How are they going, in the old Jensen truck?"

"Why, of course, as they always do. You know old Michael is a safe driver and watches out that the youngsters don't pull off any hair-breadth stunts."

"Well" . . . hesitatingly, "I wasn't thinking of hair-breadth stunts exactly, Ella—just the unlooked for, the unavoidable, that sometimes happens."

His eyes strayed back again to the morning paper folded to a column headed—

### THIRTEEN KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS TRUCK IN TEXAS

#### Members of Two Families Almost Wiped Out After Picnic Party

Thirteen persons, all members of two families, who had spent the day visiting the Zoo, were killed when the truck in which they were riding was demolished.

Only two members of the families were known to have survived. One, about 55 years old, was the husband and father of eight of the crash victims.

"Here, read this, Ella. Some of these accidents surely get me."

Mrs. Merritt took the paper and read the article, and then turned quickly to her husband, with a trace of irritation in her manner.

"Well, John, are you trying to see how gloomy you can be this morning? Whatever IS the matter—is it necessary to worry needlessly?"

"Now—now—wait a minute, wait a minute, Ella. That wasn't the thought at all. I was simply putting myself in that Texas man's shoes. Sort of wondering how he got the courage to face such odds. It must be overwhelming. And how many are prepared for such an emergency! It just naturally leads up to thinking about insurance and those applications I've got in the desk on you and the kids—well, they are going out today, right now—on my way to work while the thought is still fresh in my mind."

"That's all right, John—I'm for it; I've been wanting you to get them off every day; only I don't see why you couldn't do it without making such a sad affair of it."

And that's how a certain seven applications came into the office on our

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY GROUP POLICY



(See Reverse Side for Cost and Age Limits)

## APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the ..... of ..... a member  
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. ...., and I hereby apply for .....

units or \$ ..... life insurance, and will pay \$ ..... each .....  
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and no deformity, except .....

.....  
(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth ..... Occupation ..... Race .....  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace ..... Sex .....

Beneficiary ..... Relationship .....  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary .....

My name is .....  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is .....  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date .....  
(Signature in full)

Fill in this application and send to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., with check or money order for the first year's premium.

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

QUESTIONS ON BACK HEREOF TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs

Cut Here

Cut Here



## SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

.....  
(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

**NOTE:** Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

**Cost per unit:**

If paid annually, \$3.60.

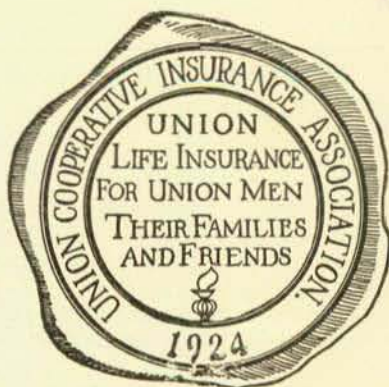
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS**  
 G. M. Bugniazet  
 and Send with Application to the International Brotherhood of  
 Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.





# Executive Council Acts on Pension Applications

*Minutes of Meeting of International Executive Council, Regular Meeting Held September 3, 1929*

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council was called to order September 3, 1929, at 9 a. m., at International Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Members present: Charles P. Ford, chairman; G. W. Whitford, F. L. Kelly, M. P. Gordan, Edward Nothnagle, M. J. Boyle, G. C. Gadbois, C. F. Oliver, J. L. McBride.

The first order of business was the examination of credentials of the delegates to the conventions of the I. B. E. W. and the E. W. B. A. Report of list of eligible and ineligible delegates and alternates was prepared for submission to the conventions.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the chairman appoint an auditing committee. Motion carried. Members Kelly and Whitford were appointed as auditing committee.

The Council recessed, to reconvene at Columbus Hotel, Miami, Fla.

The Council resumed session at Columbus Hotel, Miami, Fla., September 7.

The first business the Council gave attention to was the matter of the report on credentials, and the Auditing Committee's report. Moved and seconded that the report of the Auditing Committee be approved. Carried.

A request from Local Union No. 18 for remission of per capita was received. After consideration, and hearing representatives of the local union, it was moved and seconded that three months' remission be granted. Carried.

An appeal from Local Union No. 83, for assistance to organize their territory, was received. Representatives of the local union, who were delegates to the convention, appeared before the Council and outlined the character of the assistance they desired. It was regularly moved and seconded that the request be granted and that the international officers be informed concerning the arrangement. Carried.

Appeal of J. R. Green, of Local Union No. 1, for reinstatement in accordance with decision rendered by the Executive Council at a former session relative to his case, received. The Council called before it Delegates Casey, Koenig, Hartman and Johnson, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to Green's conduct during the period of suspension. After hearing the delegates, it was regularly moved and seconded that, in the Council's opinion, the appellant had complied with the requirements of the decision, governing his suspension, and that his request for reinstatement be granted. Motion carried.

An appeal from Local Union No. 367, Easton, Pa., for remission of per capita was received. Moved and seconded that the request be denied. Carried.

An appeal from Local Union No. 514, Detroit, Mich., for assistance on account of litigation involving the local union was received. Moved and seconded that a remission of per capita for a period of three months be granted. Carried.

Correspondence and literature from W. F. Barber were presented to the Council, read and considered and ordered referred to the International Office for such action as conditions, in the judgment of the International President and the International Secretary, required.

Representatives of Local Union No. 134, Chicago, Ill., appeared before the Council, and outlined their situation relative to injunction suits instituted by the Western

Union Telegraph Company. After consideration, it was moved and seconded that the subject matter be referred to the International President and the International Secretary for further consideration and action. Carried.

The following applications for pension were read and favorably acted upon:

	L. U.
Frederick Wortman .....	419
Isaac Van Male .....	44
Patrick Barrigan .....	208
John Sahli .....	151
Wm. M. Schaffer .....	151
J. L. Schroeder .....	381
Adolph M. Elbert .....	8
H. L. Loring .....	55
Isaac C. Swift .....	3
A. J. Hurlock .....	3
Robert A. Bolen .....	26
Ben D. Acker .....	534
Edward Carrette .....	489
Chas. Beile .....	3
E. C. Peterson .....	134
J. W. Heizer .....	134
C. H. Grover .....	134
F. Dittmer .....	134

The following application for pension was denied:

	L. U.
John A. Connelly .....	27

The following application for pension were held over for further information:

	L. U.
Albert W. Huck .....	534
W. A. Fagan .....	6
M. J. Sullivan .....	151

Brother Harry A. Sigmier, of Local Union No. 64, appealed to the Council on behalf of Wm. M. Jeffries, of Local Union No. 62, for the purpose of having Brother Jeffries placed upon the pension list, on account of no records being available. Definite action was deferred.

An appeal from Local Union No. 192 of Pawtucket, R. I., against decision of the International President on the matter of jurisdiction between L. U. No. 192, and L. U. No. 99 of Providence, R. I., was received. After reviewing the facts in the case it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

An appeal from Leroy Upton, of Local Union No. 1, from decision of the International President, was received, and after reviewing the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained.

An appeal from J. F. McGinn, of Local Union No. 1, against the decision of the International President, was received. Upon review of the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Carried.

There being no further business before the Council, it was moved and seconded, that adjournment be taken until the next regular meeting, unless especially called.

Signed M. P. GORDAN,  
Secretary.

## Calls Bathtub Dirtiest Way

"A bathtub is the dirtiest way of getting clean," says Dr. Curran Pope, of the Pope Hospital, Louisville, Ky., in a recent discussion of what kinds of baths to take during the hot weather of summer. The con-

ventional bathtub, Dr. Pope asserts, "lacks all the advantages of the shower. It must never be forgotten," he continues, "that moving water, even though it is of a neutral temperature, will have stimulating effects upon the individual because of its percussory action upon the nerve terminations of the skin. Thirty-nine years of daily practical acquaintance with the action of water upon the body's surface has taught me that unless for some specific reason one wishes no movement of the water the bathtub is of very little value." The best warm-weather rule for bathing, Dr. Pope believes, is two shower baths a day; one in the morning and one just before going to bed. The morning shower should begin with warm water, at a temperature of about 104 to 105 degrees, Fahrenheit. After this should come a thorough soaping of the body, excluding the head, for Dr. Pope believes that soap is injurious to the hair. The soap is then rinsed off thoroughly with the same warm shower and the bath is finished by a quarter minute to one minute of cold shower, the time depending on the coldness of the tap water. This cold douche should be applied to the head and face before the rest of the body, to prevent what is called a "rush of blood to the head." The evening shower should be entirely warm or hot, between 102 and 108 degrees, Fahrenheit, taken without soap and just before going to bed. It should last from one to two minutes. For individuals not susceptible to colds Dr. Pope recommends drying the body only partially after this evening shower, allowing the excess water to dampen the night clothing slightly and to evaporate after one is in bed.

## Manganese May Be New Fertilizer For Farms

The chemical element manganese, now used chiefly in electric dry batteries and to mix with steel, may bring help to American farms. The United States Department of Agriculture has arranged, Dr. Oswald Schreiner recently told the American Manganese Producers' Association, to test the remarkable power sometimes shown by manganese to increase useful crops. Manganese is not one of the chemical elements, like potassium and nitrogen, used in fertilizers and known to be necessary to plants. But plants apparently need a tiny amount of manganese, just as human beings need a little salt. Some soils in Florida were found unsatisfactory, Dr. Schreiner stated, for growing tomatoes. The addition of barnyard manure imported from the middle west made the tomato plants grow well on these soils. Investigating this peculiar behavior, scientists of the department found that the most effective thing in the manure was a very little manganese, derived by the middle western plants and animals from the more plentiful supplies of the element contained in soils in that part of the country. Now the Florida soils are improved for tomato growing by adding manganese. It is possible that manganese plays important parts, not yet understood, in animal life as well as in plants, for Dr. A. P. Vinogradov recently reported to the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, Russia, the finding of manganese in the bodies of many kinds of insects, especially a kind of ant.





# RADIO



## How a Broadcast Station Sends Out Waves

By J. A. DOWIE, Chief Instructor, National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C. Member I. R. E.

A BROADCASTING transmitter is a rather complex piece of machinery. First, we begin with sound waves in the studio of the transmitting station and the final product at the receiving set is again sound waves. Many steps are taken between the creation of the sound waves at the broadcasting station and the ultimate reproduction in the receiving set.

It is somewhat like a person who starts from the United States with a sum of money for a trip through half a dozen foreign countries. He changes his money from dollars to pounds, to francs, to liras, to rubles, to yens, as he travels through England, France, Italy, Russia and Japan. Finally, upon his return, he changes what money he has left back to American dollars.

It is necessary in his travels to use the kind of money in circulation in each country which he visits, but as in broadcast

however, consist of such very rapid alternations that they do not of themselves retain distinction which can be reproduced as sound. This is the property of audio frequency current. On the other hand, if we use an audio frequency current to charge and discharge an antenna system, it does not have the desirable property of radiating for great distances in all directions, because of its low frequency.

### Radio and Audio Frequencies

So, when we consider our two kinds of current, we have on the one hand, audio frequency currents, which have the distinguishing quality of being convertible to sound waves, and radio frequency currents of very much higher frequency which have the ability to set up ether waves radiating in all directions over a great distance.

### Combining Radio and Audio Frequencies

The process of combining audio and radio frequency currents is called modulation. Engineers long knew how to generate radio frequency current which would spread in all directions before a practical system of modulation, or combining audio and radio frequency currents, was discovered. As previously stated, radio frequency currents consist of very rapid alternations. The apparatus devoted to the generation of radio frequency current in a broadcasting station is so designed as to set up a current of a fixed frequency. This is called the carrier frequency.

It is the carrier frequency which determines the wavelength of the station. Thus, a frequency of 500,000 cycles per second sets up a 600 meter wavelength; 610,000 cycles per second set up a wavelength of 492 meters; 833,000 cycles per second, 360 meters, etc. The shorter the wavelength, the higher the frequency. To calculate the wavelength set up by a radio frequency current, divide the frequency into 300,000,000.

New discoveries are being made every day in the properties of very high frequencies and, therefore, short wave transmission, on wavelengths of 10, 20 and 50 meters, is gradually replacing some of the comparatively long wave transmitting stations.

### What a Broadcasting Transmitter Does

To sum up, the processes of transmitting speech and music by radio consist of the following steps:

1. The rendition of the program, in the form of sound waves;
2. The securing of an electric reproduction of these sound waves in the form of an audio frequency current;
3. The generation of a radio frequency current, which has the property of setting up ether waves in space;
4. The combination of audio frequency

current with radio frequency current by the process of modulation;

5. The radiation of these combined currents from the antenna system to set up ether waves.

A complete broadcasting transmitter consists of a microphone, microphone amplifier, modulator tubes and oscillator tubes, with an antenna and ground system. In the microphone circuit, vibration of the diaphragm produces electrical variations; these variations are very weak and, therefore, must be amplified before they pass through the modulator tubes. Therefore, the microphone amplifier is necessary for increasing the weak variations produced by the action of the microphone. The oscillator tubes are used to generate radio frequency power to apply to the antenna, the other tubes are employed as modulator tubes. Both the modulator and oscillator tubes are

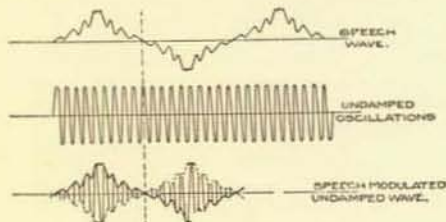


FIGURE 1

Radio carrier wave modulated by sound waves.

transmission and reception, he ends his journey with the same kind of currency he started with.

Broadcasting on a very limited scale is possible without any such changes. An orchestra in an auditorium broadcasts for a limited audience. But air waves, because of the resistance of air, do not travel very far. The music of an orchestra can only be heard clearly a few hundred yards. A voice singing in the still of the night can be heard for perhaps a mile across a lake. The sound of a rifle can be heard four or five miles, and artillery fire perhaps thirty or forty miles. Broadcasting of sound waves, without converting them to another form, better adapted to long distance travel, is limited to a small area.

For many years, it has been known to science that, if we charge and discharge an antenna system with an alternating current of very high frequency, the ether waves radiate from it for considerable distances. Currents capable of setting up ether waves of this kind are called radio frequency currents. In general, radio frequency currents lie above the audio frequency range, that is, over 10,000 alternations per second.

By using a radio frequency current, we are in a position to eliminate a system of wires such as used in ordinary land telephone systems. Radio frequency currents,

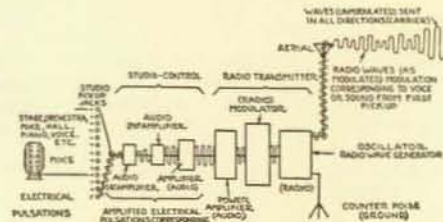


FIGURE 2

How the audio signals of the microphone modulate the radio frequency waves produced by the transmitting apparatus of a broadcasting station.

fed from a common plate supply source through large iron core coils. The reactance of the choke coils is so great that the current through them is practically constant and cannot vary at speech frequencies or higher frequencies. Thus, when the transmitter is working, the current from the source is constant. When the modulator grids receive a positive charge from the signal variations, the choke coils will tend to prevent any change in the plate circuit current, which causes the modulator tubes to draw away some current from the oscillator tubes. The oscillator current consequently decreases. Then, when the modulator grids become negative, due to the signal variations, the modulator plate current will tend to decrease, and the oscillator plate current will again increase, all of this being due to the choke coils maintaining steadily the current supply to both modulator and oscillator tubes. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the oscillator plate current is varied at an audio or speech frequency, and, consequently, the radio frequency antenna current is correspondingly varied. Thus, we have a high frequency carrier wave completely modulated with a speech envelope which is transferred to the antenna system and radiated in the form of electromagnetic waves.



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

*Playfair, of Local No. 46, Seattle, ambitiously tackles the sonnet form and throws it for a goal.*

## A Sonnet

Away! Away! gas chariot's away!  
Long did thou transportation stay.  
Long hath it been plain to me—  
And I've ventured far o'er land and sea;  
Following the call of the golden west,  
Till I found the spot I loved the best.  
Viewing my course as the years slipped by,  
Till even as a sage might qualify  
To a prophetic role, the ages defy.  
As time alone can these lines deny:  
As long as the sun doth raise on high  
And Mount Baker watch with eternal eye;  
As long as the waters flow to sea—  
The "white coal" will the motive power be!

PLAYFAIR,  
Local No. 46, I. B. E. W.

*Brother D. F. Allen, the "Cheerful Linger" of Local No. 237 had a wild dream in his bed at the Weston Sanatorium, and here's the result:*

## Electrician's Dream

Dear reader, excuse my expression:  
To take a circuit and do the following:  
Make Miss Ohm-am-pere A Volt,  
Then tell Henry that Millie and Micro are waiting;  
Watt would he do to a Kilowatt if it erged to Meter?  
Would he Cycle around her, Transformer?  
Or would he Kilocycle him with a Short Circuit—  
That would cut out his Automatic Breaker?  
But he just renews his Plugs  
With a laugh and a shrug.  
If you're not careful I'll Spark at you!  
But with one false move you can never tell  
If he is in Heaven or maybe in ——— SLIM.

*Seems to us we've heard this poem before and this column, you know, is intended to be original stuff. But let's not be critical when a helper wants to be helpful.*

## Ritzzy Company

It was back in last September  
Or maybe it was November,  
That I staggered down the street in drunken pride,  
Then my feet began to stutter,  
And I lay down in the gutter,  
And a pig came 'long and lay down by my side.

As I lay there in the gutter,  
My head was all a-flutter,  
And a lady passing by was heard to say:  
"You can tell a man that boozes  
By the company he chooses—"  
And the gol-durn pig got up and walked away.

—Helper of 214.

"What do you mean; you're a haberdasher for the railroad company?"  
"I look after their ties."

During the late World War, the United States Navy maintained an electrical school at Mare Island, Calif., for the training of navy general and radio electricians with an average of from 700 to 800 enlisted men in attendance. These fellows naturally had to have an outlet for the news pertaining to their school. This was a monthly magazine known as the "Short Circuit." I am offering the following clipping on the chance that some of the old gang may now be members of the I. B. E. W. and may dig up some of the old issues and send in other items along electrical lines. (Needless to say some of the stuff was good):

Chief: "Nelson, what is an interpolate motor?"

Nelson: "An interpolate motor is a mechano-electrical instrument propagated to the pre-determined proposition of delivering power when percolating pulsaneously by applying a negative potential to the positive brushes, which causes the dingus to circumnavigate the void space situated between the north and south poles (illustrated by necessary gestures) unimpairably, if properly handled by an intelligent attendant. This only partially explains the machine which is convoked by circumscribing the convolutions of the armature in conjunction with the cosmetics, the character of which—"

Chief: "Very good; take your seat."

GENE GAILLAC,  
L. U. No. 595.

## Dream of a Dying Scab.

Saint Peter, open the gate and let me in,  
I think I'm on the way to win.  
I've never grumbled, I've never struck,  
I've never mixed with Union truck.

Saint Peter shook his long, straight staff,  
Despite his high position, he had to laugh.  
He stepped right over to his empire stall  
And pressed a button on the wall,  
He said to the Imp who answered the bell,  
"Escort this fellow around to Hell,  
Give him a seat that's all alone  
On a red hot griddle up near the Throne—  
No stay! It will cause a revolt, a strike I know,

If I send you down with the Imps below,  
So go back on Earth to your Master and tell,  
They don't even want a scab in Hell."

DR. JAMES C. TOBIN,  
I. O. Member.

*Business is slow around this column lately. Now, boys, vocation is over see if you can't find a laugh or two—and send it in! Even fish stories will be welcomed. For instance, here's one from Florida:*

## He Didn't Lose His Line!

"Down on the pier one evening," relates a delegate, "I saw a fellow catch a balloon fish. As he started to land it, down swooped a pelican and grabbed fish, hook, line and sinker. The fish, realizing his terrible position, just inflated itself and blew the pelican into a thousand pieces. Of course, the fisherman got back his hook, line and sinker."

## W. 41—Substation.

If you want a job—a situation  
Go to West Forty-first Sub-station,  
And see the high mogul Ed—  
Of the Muny plant the head,  
You may connect, if you got a pull,  
And don't go handing him the bull,  
It's not the right way to go about it  
Some good fellows already know it.  
To get a number you must be smart  
And punch a clock before you start;  
In some gang if you're a lucky fellow  
That's timid maybe—but never yellow;  
If you get with Gorman the Bull Moose  
He's sure to find for you some use;  
Or Smith, a strapping good fellow Jim  
All the men like to work for him.  
There's Brother Davidson our old president  
When bossing a gang he is content:  
While Sutherland with pouts and smiles  
Keeps them guessing round for miles.  
Lee Williams never says a word  
Above a whisper he is seldom heard.  
Len Moore has the heavy artillery  
A gang that always earn their salary;  
Another one Quay—the political rooster  
But he don't strut around as he 'uster;  
We must not forget our old B. A.  
Walter Lennox is on deck every day;  
Old Mike is in the light house still  
A tough old bird you couldn't kill;  
He watches the acres and acres of busses  
All day long he fusses and cusses;  
These are just a few of the boys  
The Muny light plant now employs.  
But it's not the same old plant of old  
Where hikers then could get some gold;  
And taste a glass of real old stuff  
That linemen like—Tis' plenty tuff,  
"I'm sorry you interrupted me—  
So, I'll hunt for more to see.

JOHN F. MASTERSON.

Ed:—"I hope the boys mentioned will take it in as friendly a spirit as I write it."

Two of the Brothers were having a discussion as to whether a certain local was inside, lineman or "mixed," says G. M. Sinn, our brilliant Atlantic City press secretary, one of them being loud in his statement that it was a mixed local. Close by an Italian member of the newly organized laborers' local was an interesting listener. After the "arguefyers" had settled down, he approached one with the query, "Whatsa dis 'mixed local' bizzness, union and non-uniona men together?"

The customer in the barber's chair was doing his best to keep the conversation from hair restoratives and so forth.

"And what did you think of the bishop's sermon last Sunday?" he asked.

"Well," replied the barber, "it was like this, sir. There was a gent sittin' bang in front of me, and 'is 'air was parted that crooked I couldn't 'ear a word."

Doctor—I will give you a local anaesthetic if you think it necessary.

Railroad Man—Well, Doc, if it's going to hurt I reckon you had better cut out the local and run me through on a sleeper.



# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

**Electric Batteries.** Devices for transforming chemical energy into electrical energy. Require two unlike conductors, called positive and negative plates, and an electrolyte which acts chemically upon one of the plates.

**Primary Cell.** An electric battery in which worn-out element is replaced by another. Negative element generally of zinc.

**Storage Cells.** An electric battery in which worn-out element is replaced by the electrolytic action of an electric current forced through cell in reverse direction. Elements generally of lead and lead compounds.

**Action in Cell.** By the chemical action taking place at the negative plate, the electrolyte is broken up into two oppositely charged parts. The positively charged part gives up its charge to positive plate, and negatively charged part gives up its charge to negative plate. A difference in potential between the plates is thus produced.

**Polarization.** Hydrogen bubbles collect on the positive plate and increase the resistance of cell, and lower the E. M. F. by setting up a counter E. M. F.

**Depolarization.** Some oxidizing agent is used as a depolarizer to remove the hydrogen by uniting with it to form water. Cells which are depolarized rapidly are used for closed circuit work, those which are depolarized more slowly, for open circuit or intermittent work.

**Local Action.** Any impurities in the negative plate cause a difference of potential to exist between plate and impurity, forming a short circuit current, which consumes the plate, but produces no available energy.

**Electrolysis.** When an electric current is sent through a solution containing a metal salt, it will deposit the metal on the negative plate. If chemical action takes place between the electrolyte and positive plate, the positive plate is consumed.

**Electrochemical Equivalent.** The amount of metal deposited on the negative plate, and the amount taken from the positive plate, by an ampere-hour of electricity is a constant, depending upon metals and electrolyte.

**Electroplating.** Use is made of electrolysis to plate conducting materials; to refine metals; to make electrotypes, etc., and to restore the active elements in a storage battery.

**Destruction of Water Mains, etc., by Electrolysis.** The leakage currents from the return circuits in electric railways travel along iron pipes, and are likely to eat away portions of the iron at the point where they leave the pipe to return to the generator.

**Storage Cells.** Do not store electricity, but chemical energy. Common types composed of lead peroxide, positive plate; and spongy lead, negative plate.

**Care of Storage Cells.** Storage cells are injured by:

1. Too rapid charging or discharging.
2. Use of impure electrolyte.
3. Use of too dense or too light electrolyte.
4. Over-charging and over-discharging.

**Condition of Cells.** Can be ascertained:

1. By color of plates.
2. By specific gravity of electrolyte.
3. By terminal voltage at normal charging or discharging rate (not by the E. M. F.).

## Use of Storage Cells:

1. To help carry "peak" of load.
2. To carry all the "light load."
3. As a reserve supply of electrical energy.

**Practice in Use.** Voltage across cells may be controlled by:

1. Resistance in series with cells.
2. End cells.
3. Floating the cells on the line at a point of considerable voltage fluctuation.

**Edison Storage Cells.** Positive, element, nickel oxide, changes to lower oxide on discharge.

Negative element, spongy iron, changes to iron oxide on discharge.

Electrolyte, 21 per cent solution of potassium hydrate, which remains are same specific gravity throughout charge and discharge.

Is lighter watt-hour than most lead cells, but has lower E. M. F. per cell. Can remain charged or discharged indefinitely without deteriorating. Efficient temperature range is limited.

The merits of any scheme of illumination should be judged by its effect upon the eye. Colors should appear as they do in daylight and objects should be evenly illuminated in such a way as to show their outlines.

**Nature of Light.** Light is caused by waves in the ether; a definite color effect being produced by a wave of a definite length. The violence of the wave determines the intensity of the light. An object has the color effect of the waves it reflects.

**Photometric Units.** The unit of intensity of a source of light is the candlepower, which is the intensity of a standard candle.

The unit of intensity of illumination of a surface is the foot-candle, which is the intensity of illumination on a surface at right angles to rays of light and at one foot distance from a light of one candlepower.

**Law of Inverse Squares.** The intensity of illumination on any surface at right angles to light rays, is inversely proportional to the square of its distance from the source of light.

**Bunsen Photometer.** A light of unknown candlepower is placed on one side of a screen of paper with an oil spot on it. A light of known candlepower is placed on the other side, and screen adjusted so that the oil spot disappears. The candlepowers of the two lights are to each other as the squares of their respective distances from the screen.

The Sharp-Millar Universal Photometer is a very satisfactory direct reading photometer and illuminometer.

**Arc Lamps, D. C.** Light comes mostly from the crater in upper carbon and is thrown down, unless carbons are impregnated with some metallic salt, in which case the arc itself is luminous.

Will not operate satisfactorily on constant potential lines without ballasting resistance.

Arc is struck and maintained by regulating coil generally in series with arc.

High in efficiency but of too great intensity for indoor lighting unless screened. Colors appear nearly the same as in daylight.

**Incandescent Lamps.** Carbon filament; pleasant yellow light, low efficiency but of

convenient candlepower. Small variation in voltage across terminals makes great variations in candlepower and life. Filament must be in vacuum.

**Tungsten Lamp.** Whiter light than carbon filament, high efficiency, but the filament is fragile.

**Nernst Lamp.** The glower is heated to incandescence in the air. As glower is a non-conductor when cold, a heating device is added to the lamp. About the same efficiency as carbon filament lamps.

**Mercury Arc Lamp.** Luminous vapor in vacuum tube. Lacks red rays so that colors do not appear in true values, but has a very penetrating effect, and brings out details. Highly efficient.

**Moore Tube.** Luminescent gases in high vacuum tube. Requires high voltage. Can use any gas; carbon-dioxide producing a soft, white light which gives colors their true value. Of lower intrinsic candle-power and very pleasing to the eye. About the efficiency of carbon filament lamps.

Power is obtained from coal, oil and water, by the use of prime movers in the form of steam engines, gas engines and water wheels.

**Central Power Stations** are established because it is inefficient to place a prime mover at each place where a small amount of power is required.

**Central Stations Are Electrical** because electrical power can be transmitted more cheaply and more conveniently and turned to a greater number of uses than any other form.

The Location of these power stations as near the center of the region to be served as possible. Water wheels, however, must be located near the waterfall.

**Alternating Current** is generated by these central stations because remarkably efficient machinery has been devised for "stepping up" the voltage and getting the great advantage of transmitting at high voltage. The same machine, a transformer, "steps down" the voltage allowing it to be used at a low pressure. Transformers will not operate on direct current.

**Converter Sub-stations** are placed at points along the transmission line where a large amount of direct current is needed, and synchronous converters or motor-generators are installed which change the alternating current to direct current. For converting a small amount of alternating-current power to direct-current, a mercury-arc rectifier is generally used.

**Transformer Sub-stations** are erected wherever it is desirable to step down from the transmission voltage of between 22,000 and 140,000 volts to a city circuit usually of about 2,300 volts, for the sake of greater safety to human life. At the immediate points where the power is to be used, small individual transformers change this 2,300 volts to the 500, 220 or 110 volts desired.

**Short Transmission Systems** for transmitting power six miles or less consist of an alternating-current generator of from 2,000 to 11,000 volts, connected directly to the line. At the receiving end of the line, synchronous motors, induction motors or converters may also be attached directly to the line. By attaching transformers to the line, small motors, incandescent lamps and arc lights may be run at their proper low voltage.



# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Boiling

Heat absorbed in boiling. If a kettle of water is placed above a flame, the temperature of the water gradually increases, and soon small bubbles form at the bottom of the kettle and begin to rise through the water. At first the bubbles do not get far in their ascent, but disappear before they reach the surface; later, as the water gets hotter and hotter, the bubbles become larger and more numerous, rise higher and higher, and finally reach the surface and pass from the water into the air; steam comes from the vessel, and the water is said to boil. The temperature at which a liquid boils is called the boiling point.

While the water is heating, the temperature steadily rises, but as soon as the water begins to boil the thermometer reading becomes stationary and does not change, no matter how hard the water boils and in spite of the fact that heat from the flame is constantly passing into the water.

If the flame is removed from the boiling water for but a second, the boiling ceases; if the flame is replaced, the boiling begins again immediately. Unless heat is constantly supplied, water at the boiling point cannot be transformed into steam.

The number of calories which must be supplied to one gram of water at the boiling point in order to change it into steam at the same temperature is called the heat of vaporization; it is the heat necessary to change one gram of water at the boiling point into steam of the same temperature.

## Danger of Carbon Dioxide

When carbon dioxide occurs in large quantities, it is dangerous to health, because it interferes with normal breathing, lessening the escape of the waste matter through the breath and preventing the access to the lungs of the oxygen necessary for life. Carbon dioxide is not poisonous, but it cuts off the supply of oxygen, just as water cuts it off from a drowning man.

Since every man, woman and child constantly breathes forth carbon dioxide, the danger in overcrowded rooms is great, and proper ventilation is of vital importance.

## Distillation

If impure, muddy water is boiled, drops of water will collect on a cold plate held in the path of the steam, but the drops will be clear and pure. When impure water is boiled, the steam from it does not contain any of the impurities because these are left behind in the vessel. If all the water were allowed to boil away, a layer of mud or of other impurities would be found at the bottom of the vessel. Because of this fact, it is possible to purify water in a very simple way. Place over a fire a large kettle closed except for a spout which is long enough to reach across the stove and dip into a bottle. As the liquid boils, steam escapes through the spout, and on reaching the cold bottle condenses and drops into the bottle as pure water. The impurities remain behind in the kettle. Water freed from impurities in this way is called distilled water, and the process is called distillation. By this method, the salt water of the ocean may be separated into pure drinking water and salt, and many of the large ocean liners distill from the briny

deep all the drinking water used on their ocean voyages.

Commercially, distillation is a very important process. Turpentine, for example, is made by distilling the sap of pine trees. Incisions are cut in the bark of the long-leaf pine trees, and these serve as channels for the escape of crude resin. This crude liquid is collected in barrels and taken to a distillery, where it is distilled into turpentine and rosin. The turpentine is the product which passes off as steam, and the rosin is the mass left in the boiler after the distillation of the turpentine.

## Weather Forecasts

When the air is near the saturation point, the weather is oppressive and is said to be very humid. For comfort and health the air should be about two-thirds saturated. The presence of some water vapor in the air is absolutely necessary to animal and plant life. In desert regions where vapor is scarce the air is so dry that throat trouble accompanied by disagreeable tickling is prevalent; fallen leaves become so dry that they crumble to dust; plants lose their freshness and beauty.

The likelihood of rain or frost is often determined by temperature and humidity. If the air is near saturation and the temperature is falling, it is safe to predict bad weather, because the fall of temperature will probably cause rapid condensation, and hence rain. If, however, the air is not near the saturation point, a fall in temperature will not necessarily produce bad weather.

The measurement of humidity is of far wider importance than the mere forecasting of local weather conditions. The close relation between humidity and health has led many institutions, such as hospitals, schools, and factories, to regulate the humidity of the atmosphere as carefully as they do the temperature. Too great humidity is enervating, and not conducive to either mental or physical exertion; on the other hand, too dry air is equally harmful. In summer the humidity conditions cannot be well regulated, but in winter, when houses are artificially heated, the humidity of a room can be increased by placing pans of water near the registers or on radiators.

## Carbon Dioxide

A product of burning. When any fuel, such as coal, gas, oil, or wood, burns, it sends forth gases into the surrounding atmosphere. These gases, like air are invisible, and were unknown to us for a long time. The chief gas formed by burning substance is called carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) because it is composed of one part carbon and two parts of oxygen. This gas has the distinction of being the most widely distributed gaseous compound of the entire world; it is found in the ocean depth and on the mountain heights, in brilliantly lighted rooms, and most abundantly in manufacturing towns where factory chimneys constantly pour forth hot gases and smoke.

Wood and coal, and in fact all animal and vegetable matter, contain carbon and when these substances burn or decay the carbon in them unites with oxygen and forms carbon dioxide.

The food which we eat is either animal or vegetable, and it is made ready for bodily use by a slow process of burning within the

body; carbon dioxide accompanies this bodily burning of food just as it accompanies the fires with which we are more familiar. The carbon dioxide thus produced within the body escapes into the atmosphere with the breath.

We see that the source of carbon dioxide is practically inexhaustible, coming as it does from every stove, furnace, and car and further with every breath of a living organism.

## Promises Electricity From Heat of Air

A new way of getting electricity for nothing, by making it out of the heat of the air, has been invented by an engineer of Brescia, Italy, and is being tested by agents of the Italian government. Pending the outcome of these tests details of the invention and the name of the inventor are kept secret but it has been learned that the invention depends upon the property of certain pairs of metals, when two contact junctions of these metals are at different temperatures, to produce an electric current; the property technically called the thermoelectric effect. A piece of copper wire and one of nickel wire, for example, may be twisted together at both ends, making two copper-nickel junctions. If one of these junctions is then placed in ice water and the other one in hot water an electric current will flow in the wire. The Italian inventor proposes to erect on poles in the warm air of that region a great number of these junctions. Their opposite ends he will bury in cool ground or in cold water. Thus electricity will be produced, utilizing the air's natural heat. The amounts of current obtainable are admitted to be small but it is claimed that the device will be useful where relatively small electric currents are needed continuously and without attention; for example in operating signal lamps in remote localities, in providing current for radio receivers and so on. More current could be produced if the cold ends of the metal wires were kept in an ice box or kept still colder by a refrigerating machine, but the value of the current produced would not cover the cost of the ice or refrigeration.

## PENSION APPLICATIONS APPROVED

### L. U. MEMBERS

- |       |                     |
|-------|---------------------|
| 3     | Acker, Benj. D.     |
|       | Beile, Chas.        |
|       | Hurlock, A. J.      |
|       | Swift, Isaac C.     |
| 6     | Carette, Edward.    |
| 26    | Bolen, Robert A.    |
| 28    | Elbert, Adolph M.   |
| 134   | Dittmer, F.         |
|       | Grover, C. H.       |
|       | Heizer, J. W.       |
|       | Loring, H. L.       |
|       | Peterson, E. C.     |
|       | Schroeder, J. L.    |
| 151   | Sahli, John.        |
|       | Schaffer, Wm. M.    |
| I. O. | Barrigan, Patrick.  |
| I. O. | Van Male, Isaac.    |
| I. O. | Wertman, Frederick. |



## OLD MAN PUBLIC: NEW EMPLOYEE FOR MOTHER BELL

Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





# Hamilton Local Gives Picnic For Entire Industry

By THOMAS H. READ, L. U. 105, Hamilton, Ontario

HERE we are again. This month we received another 10-cent increase and with work steady we are able to enjoy the results of our past hard work. We heard the excellent report from our convention delegate, Brother Osier, and we hope this local is in business when the next convention is held. We hear that he had a wonderful time with everybody he met and this

for you at the next convention to prove it. We hope that this will be held in Toronto, our neighboring village, in 1931. [Editor's note: It will be.]

## Stag Party

I told you last month about our coming stag picnic and, believe me, it was a wow! Everybody was there or sent their representatives—contractors, jobbers, dealers and wiremen—and such a time never was had before and such a get-together only went to show what a wonderful feeling exists between the men and their employers. These firms all donated prizes that surprised those who received them and we take this opportunity to thank all those who donated and worked to make this affair a success. The contractors there or represented were: W. Bennie, Culley Electric; Crawford Electric, J. Dynes, G. Evoy, H. Neild; Robinson Brothers, dealers; Chadwic Brothers (mostly Reg.); Canadian General Electric, Mr. Brooks; Benjamin Electric, Mr. McKidd; Wood Alexandra and James McEadie, Chadwic; Carrol Brass Company, Dan Carrol and Sir John Shaw (the big game hunter and fisherman); Northern Electric, Mr. Robert Roach. All these firms were responsible in some manner for us putting over with a bang that which was never attempted before, and it will not be the last. Among the celebrities we had Mr. Sifton, chief engineer, hydro system; Mr. Ellis, hydro commissioner; Mr. George House, district chief electrical inspector; Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Bizley, as-

sistant inspectors; and, last but not least, Mr. Wilbert Walker, the backbone of the Culley Electric.

## Excellent Program

The program of races and ball games was handled, as was expected, in a first class manner by Contractor Jack Dynes. The Coca Cola (which he obtained in barrels) was dispensed by Reggie Chadwic, who was official taster (self elected), as he made his appearance in a nice clean white uniform and as he looked so clean we just let him carry on. Our president, George Allan, retained his championship as horseshoe thrower and he shoots a mean shoe. After all the eats were gone and the wells went dry we all went home or took each other home and it sure was the end of a perfect day. Our last meeting showed some signs of life. The boys are getting out better and showing a little more interest in the local work. Brother G. Forbes was installed as an assistant to Brother MacNanamara ("Mac"), our treasurer. We have two or three dollars now in our treasury and we must have some one to watch him, and to write letters to the delinquent Brothers who seem to think he has nothing else to do but write them personal letters to remind them that they are two or three months in arrears but such is human nature.

Brother J. Casey, our human dynamo, is still working hard as are all of our officers, trying to maintain a local that we can be proud of.

I'll ask you to stand by until next month.



BROTHER ALLEN, OUR PRESIDENT, HORSESHOE CHAMP OF LOCAL NO. 105.

local takes this opportunity to thank Mr. Owens and Mr. Lake, of the Canadian Society of Miami, for the hospitality shown to our delegates at the convention and not forgetting the special efforts of Locals No. 84 and No. 613, of Atlanta, Ga., for their part of the entertaining, done in a manner that will never be forgotten, and we'll be waiting



THE JAMBOREE  
Local Union No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario

## Canada

By E. INGLES, Vice President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

From an industrial and commercial standpoint Canada is a young country yet she has taken advantage of all of the advanced methods of industrial processes and modern innovations. Canada is plentifully blessed with natural resources and wealth and this wealth is being extracted with the aid of modern appliances. Electricity is destined to play a large part in the development of Canada and throughout the length and breadth of the country are many possibilities for the development of water powers.

What all this is going to mean to the worker in general and the electrical worker in particular is hard to determine. Sheer force of individual personality will not suffice except in very rare instances. The electrical worker will only be able to take advantage of the possibilities by cooperation with his fellow workers. That he is recognizing this fact is manifest. The electrical worker is

organizing and he is organizing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Local unions of the Brotherhood are in existence all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada is also a country of magnificent distances and it must be admitted is not too plentifully populated. This to some extent offers handicaps. The worker is to some extent confined to particular localities and he must make his mark within that locality. Not being blessed with too much of this world's goods, he has not the opportunity of rapidly moving from one place to another and therefore can be taken advantage of.

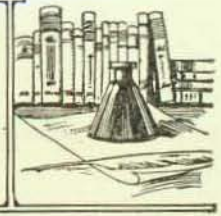
The advent of labor-saving devices, or should we call them by their proper title labor-eliminating devices, has its effect on the electrical worker. For some time the electrical worker has lived in somewhat of a fool's paradise. He has been of the opinion that there were no short cuts to electrical installations, but he has found out that there is. Despite the fact that the motive power for most of these modern devices

is electricity, modern innovations have been introduced in electrical work as well. Much has been said as to the value to humanity because of these innovations and yet the fact remains that these new forces controlled by mankind have been powerless as yet to remove want and destitution, hard work and social discontent. Machinery is playing a very important part in life today and the tendency of machinery is to eliminate human labor. That the electrical worker in Canada is coming to recognize this phase in his life, there is no doubt. He installs a great deal of it. He maintains much of it and he is more and more realizing that cooperation is indeed essential to his welfare. He has become by brute force of circumstances a sort of collectivist, puzzled only as to how much of a collectivist to be. This much must be apparent. There can be no great hope for universal betterment of society by the mere advance of technical industrial progress and by the unaided play of the motive of every man for himself.—American Federationist.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## Western Pacific: A Road Fair to Workers

By H. H. STEAD, General Chairman, Electrical Workers

The United States is truly a railroading nation. Within its bounds, there are some 250,000 miles of railroads. A number which to most of us, in these days of big things, fails to impress us at all. We do not get the drift, we cannot visualize or conceive just what it means, and most of us would say that it's more railroads than one could shake a stick at and let it go at that. But when one stops to give it a thought, when one realizes that all the various systems in the United States, must from the very nature of their business, co-operate and co-ordinate with each other, we realize that it's the greatest industrial enterprise on the face of the globe.

However, this article is to deal with just one comparatively small system; the Western Pacific, with its 1,050 miles of main line trackage, which, from its strategic position, is playing an important part in the railroad game.

Along about 1910, the Denver and Rio Grande, feeling the need of an outlet to the Pacific Coast, one over which it might exercise some control, financed the building of this road, or what was then planned, an extension of their line from Salt Lake to San Francisco. This line is unique in many respects and full of contrasts throughout. Crossing an arm of the Great Salt Lake soon after leaving the city with the same name, it follows close to the Trail of the Forty-niner. Travelers on this line marvel at the great stretch of salt desert, glistening white, like snow, for more than a score of miles, once a part of the Great Salt Lake, but long since gone dry. Perhaps it began to dry up just about the time that "Father Noah" drove his live stock aboard the Ark, to prevent them from getting their feet wet, however, we are sure that it was dry before Volstead got into action.

This freak of nature is one of many encountered in the westward journey towards the Golden Gate. The great state of Nevada, alternates with mountains, valleys and deserts, few cities of any importance, and from a railroading standpoint, there is not much business for the two roads that parallel each other for a major part of the way across the state.

The route over the Sierra Mountains, taken by this line, was considered impractical by its competitor, yet it is five feet under five thousand at its highest point, and entirely free from snow sheds and territory liable to snow slides. From Portola, Calif., where it enters the Feather River Canyon to Oroville, is considered the scenic feature on this system and consequently we have the "Feather River Route," by which the road is best known. The Sacramento Valley and a part of the San Joaquin Valley are next in order before the crossing of the Coast Range at Altamont, then down to Tidewater at Oakland.

When the original Forty-niner, lured by his dreams of gold at the journey's end, wended his way westward, he not only had the elements of nature to contend with, but

the hostility of the American Indian, who, resenting the intrusion of the white man into his territory, did all in his power to harass and destroy the advance guards of civilization, so, likewise, the builders of the Western Pacific railroad were met by an enemy that perhaps somewhat more civilized, was none the less merciless in their aims or endeavors to prevent the building of another transcontinental railroad into California, and tradition has it that on some occasions they fought it out as was the custom of those days when the one that could pull the trigger first was in the right. And today the fight goes on. Whether this newcomer into western territory shall be permitted to grow up with the country and expand its business by building more mileage, or whether it must play in its own back yard, is a subject for the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide this fall.

Proposed and projected improvements, amounting to more than 200 miles of new trackage, and an expenditure of \$20,000,000 in Northern and Central California are being strenuously opposed by the Southern Pacific Company, on the grounds that these would be a duplication of service, or in other words, unnecessary competition. This is a legal point made possible by the Transportation Act of 1920. Whether this contention shall prevail or not, will ultimately be settled, as will also at the same time, the future growth and prosperity of the Western Pacific and its employees. But the same ambitious program has been carried out in connection with its upkeep and betterments on its existing prosperity. Time, a most essential element in the building up of large enterprises, becomes a sheer necessity in the establishment of a modern transportation system, yet with less than a score of years to its credit, the W. P. is proving a worthy competitor to both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Systems. However, it is the opinion of the writer that the W. P. and Santa Fe have come to some mutual agreement or assumed friendly business relations, so that both may be better able to establish their place in the California sun.

Sacramento, Calif., is fortunate in having the main repair or back shop of both the W. P. and S. P., the former employing 400, the latter approximately 1,800 men, so, in a certain sense, Sacramento is the railroad capital as well as the governmental capital of its state.

In the year 1915, the party that is endeavoring to write this article was not a railway employee consequently I had no particular interest in any one road, but at that time I made the acquaintance of a man whose business took him through the state of Nevada. This man was loud in his praise of the Western Pacific Railroad. "By George," he would exclaim, "the W. P. is a Godsend to the state of Nevada. Those people out there are getting some service now! And I try to get my customers to have their goods shipped in on that line, and some of them are doing it, too." And that is how

my interest was first aroused in the W. P. It proved to be an introduction, in a way, for the following year found "Yours truly," listed as an employee. I was sent to Spring Garden, Plumas County, California, to handle the electrical end of a job that required three working seasons to complete.

To concrete a tunnel throughout, side, top and bottom, for a mile and a third, requires time and patience, for in this case traffic and train schedules had to be maintained as usual. It was here that I had the opportunity of studying railroading, and the handling of men and traffic under difficulties. It is to this class of work that there drifts what might be classed as the rougher element of society. The miner, the mucker, the wop and the "hard rock men from down under," all classes and creeds, red card men, and many others that had little to say. On account of the nature of my work, and of the risks involved to others, where the wires for power and lights had to be kept hot at all times, during working hours where frequently they would be buried under muck and water, and then to be lifted out and cleared by others; it was for this reason, that I endeavored to fraternize, and get the good will of all the men on the job, so that complaints might be passed over with as little fuss as possible. Well, we made the grade, at that, the juice did touch them up a little, on some occasions, but no serious accidents occurred from that cause.

As a result of mingling and getting confidential with this class of workers, I discovered that the most of them held the opinion that the Western Pacific as a railroad, was a good outfit to work for, and that, somewhere, somehow or other, a policy of management was being employed, which took into account the welfare of the human element as a whole. So along with my regular work, I decided to give this feature some study and consideration. But along came the World War and the upsetting of all normal conditions in human society. And then something happened to the Western Pacific. As a war-time economy measure, the Western Pacific Railroad was turned over to the Southern Pacific for supervision. The old saying that "All's fair in love and war" rather justifies the actual results of this arrangement. I desire to be fair in writing this, so will withhold further comment, other than to add that with the cessation of the war, when the Western Pacific was again allowed to shift for itself, it found itself with a lot of surplus and obsolete materials to dispose of that had been wished on it by its former guardian. As the average individual or workman is not supposed to be qualified to pass judgment on anything but just his own immediate wants, perhaps I'd better proceed along that line.

In the year 1922 there was some unusual railway history written across the pages of time; railway executives and railway employees became enmeshed in a dispute about wages, which terminated in the strike that



followed; and the shop crafts elected to be the shock troops in that affair. As will be recalled, during the war the Director General of Railroads desired all workers to become organized, and his wish was fulfilled out in this section. But in the end some lost faith in his judgment, and are now out of the fold; still, regardless of that fact, the organized shop crafts just recently put over a 6 per cent increase for nearly all employees, simply by employing the means the Federal Government has established for that purpose.

The opinions expressed in the comments which follow are not those of the writer exclusively, as I have endeavored to get the general sentiment of the men who have been with this company for a reasonable period of time, and so I feel that they but voice the trend of thought at this point. Regarding the strike of 1922, somehow the idea prevailed that this company and its officials were opposed to the causes that were bringing on the strike, and no doubt, did what they could to prevent it. However, when the time came to walk out, it was a clean sweep. Every man left, and without any disturbance or disorder. Less than 2 per cent returned before the temporary settlement was reached, which, if I recall it accurately, came with the Baltimore agreement. When the gates were thrown open, there was no individual understanding or discrimination, the men going back to their regular duties, while what few riff-raff and floaters there were in the shops vanished P. D. Q. In the course of a few months an agreement was drawn up with the System Federation No. 117, which, with a few minor changes, is still in effect. During a discussion in a recent meeting of the local shop crafts committee, these words were spoken by one in attendance, "We have the best and fairest agreement of any railroad in the United States, and the same can be said of its officials." To all appearances, the slate has been wiped clean. Pass rights have been restored, and the seniority list carries the date of original employment. The shop crafts are 98 per cent organized at present. At the wage conference held in May in the general offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco, the affair assumed the nature of a friendly business conference. Those in attendance were the general manager and his assistant, the superintendent of motive power and the System Federation Committee. It was pointed to the committee, how and why the Western Pacific was at a great disadvantage in granting the New York Central award, out here on the West Coast, when the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific were without any specific working agreement with their employees and could work men that were classed as helpers to do mechanics' work.

We were also made acquainted with other conditions that obtain for economy in the absence of a signed agreement; however, as it was the policy of the Western Pacific to do all in its power to advance the welfare of its employees, we were granted the New York Central award. In all fairness, though, it should be stated that both Southern Pacific and Santa Fe had granted the New York Central award to some of its employees prior to the time of our meeting, but it is only those of us who are familiar with railroad procedure can realize just how far this company went to be fair.

As this article is being written for The JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS, we might be permitted to include in it just a little common sense, by way of calling to the attention of the readers of this magazine and its friends, that any

contemplated trip to the West Coast can be made in safety and comfort by the way of the "Feather River Route" and that the Western Pacific Railroad merits and should be given preferential patronage.

#### L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Brother Thomas H. Reed, of Local Union No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, writes about Jack Noble's unexpected visit and of the password, "What will you have?"

Sweet memories of a distant age. I am sure that many of the lubbers on the good ship "Unus" still look back with yearning to the days when the aforesaid password was sufficient matriculation to any group, social or otherwise.

In his inimitable way, Brother R. J. Morrow also gives a slant on the Brothers in Montana fishing and having the time of their lives, while we, attired in the thinnest of clothing, which from its dank, unimmaculate appearance might have been run through a subway jam or a laundry mangle, languorously slump in the coolest spot available on the deck, while reluctant zephyrs gently play on our fevered brow and a glass of "what have you" before us, watching the thermometer spurred on by the elements trying to beat its own altitude record.

Once in a while a lubber is called to the stokerroom, but that is not very often, for things are pretty slack. No dark clouds or shining masts are visible on the horizon to deter our peaceful cruise. At present we are calmly resting on our oars.

The following will give you an idea of what we in L. U. No. 1 are doing for our elders:

"Each and every member of this local who is 55 years of age or over, and who has been paying dues into this local union for a total of fifteen years up to the time he became 55 years of age, and who has been five years in continuous good standing immediately prior to the time he applied, shall be exempt from all dues, assessments and insurance payments and will be entitled to all benefits, including group insurance, benefit association insurance, local death insurance and local sick benefit, the same to be paid by the local union, pro-rated among

#### L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Local No. 12 and Pueblo are going along the same as ever. We are working some and losing a little time now and then with nothing in sight to make this interesting.

We had our hexennial picnic on August 4 and everybody voted it a grand success. We played between 40 and 50 innings of baseball. Ed Carlson was the champion flyer. Every time he came to bat he knocked a fly and somebody was always standing under it, and he "fled" out every time he came to bat. No wonder a lot of wiretwisters felt 90 years of age on Monday morning. You know we had a good time and plenty to eat when we forgot all about four gallons of potato salad.

WM. M. FRENCH.

#### L. U. NO. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

I am enclosing a picture of one of the Atlantic City Electric Company gangs to see if you might put it in the WORKER if you have room for it.

This is Brother George ("King") Foster's gang of the Atlantic City Electric Company. These are all Brothers from Local No. 21 and Local No. 210. No. 1, George Foster, foreman; No. 2, Brother Walter Todd; No. 3, Brother Leon Cassell; No. 4, Brother Smith; No. 5, Brother Rube Webber; No. 6, Doc, the Choffer. Sent in by J. J. Cavanaugh, business agent of L. U. No. 21.

Local Union No. 21 has asked me to write a letter for the WORKER this month as our press secretary must have broke his arm as it has been several months since anybody has had any word from L. U. No. 21. So here goes if you will publish it.

Things aren't booming around here but we have most all the Brothers working at present as L. U. No. 314, of Camden, N. J., helped to keep some of our members working by giving them some line work that L. U. No. 314 had. Local No. 21 wants to thank Local No. 314 and their able business agent, Charles Foley, for the same. I would like to state that at the present time there is nothing doing in the line of work around here and would advise the Brothers to that effect.



L. U. NO. 21, PHILADELPHIA, OFFERS A COMPETENT CREW.

dues-paying members and collected as sick benefit assessment. Time spent out of this local on a traveling card is to be deducted."

ROB MILLER, The Cabin Boy.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It is the best source of news about your union and the labor movement.

There has been a lot of talk of the railroad electrifying around here but it seems to be mostly talk. The Pennsylvania Railroad did do some work, but the job was no good to start with and it got worse as it went along. They started to pay the linemen 90 cents per hour and then they cut them to 80 cents per hour for climbing 80



and 90-foot towers with skates, but they could send down south and get them to come up here and work for those wages. There were no union men on the job. The only time a union man would hit it would be for a day or two, just long enough to get cigarette money and then he would be on his way.

We hope now that the hot weather is nearly over that some of the Brothers that have not been attending the meetings will start to come and not leave the whole works up to a few of the members. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and push all we can to try to make this a better organized city and surroundings. It can be done.

Where have all the old time linemen got to? We still have a few of them; such old timers as John M. Lindsay, our financial secretary, who is still climbing poles. You can always see his smiling face at the meetings. He sure does his part for Local No. 21. You always see the same faces at the meetings—Brother Lindsay and some more of us. Come on, Brothers, to the next meeting. We have a new piano and graphophone and Brothers "Cheese" Dodson and Leon Cassell, who will do the entertaining with their singing. They are a wow. How about it, "Cheese"? And Leon.

I see one of the old time members of Local No. 21, who used to be a pillar in this local, and most all of the old time floaters know him, is now working at inside work and is now a member of L. U. No. 211, Atlantic City. He is Brother Bert Chambers. What's the matter, Bert; why don't some of you ex-linemen come around to see us? We are always glad to see them. We now meet at our new meeting hall, 1534 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. CAVANAUGH,  
Business Agent.

#### GOVERNMENTAL BRANCH, L. U. NO. 26

Editor:

The middle of our second year finds us moving along with satisfactory progress. We have taken in several new members and have prospects of landing some more in the near future. General interest in the affairs of our organization has been maintained by the membership. Attendance at meetings has been kept up to a good average, even during these blistering summer months.

After the conclusion of regular business at our May meeting, we were favored with an interesting and instructive talk by H. T. Morningstar, master electrician of the Washington Navy Yard. Mr. Morningstar is also fire marshal of the Washington Navy Yard. In this capacity he has made a thorough study of fire alarm systems in use throughout the country. In his talk he dealt with the technical side of the development and improvement that this feature of his work has undergone during the past 30 years. As a firm believer in organization, he repeatedly reminded us of its advantages in the course of his talk. While we appreciate the fact that Mr. Morningstar's time is pretty well taken up, we hope he can arrange to be with us on another occasion.

The refreshment committee headed by Brother Bill Penske provided some real eats and some fine smokes that were thoroughly appreciated by the gang.

Since our regular press secretary has been knocked out by the heat, this comes to you from

C. DURAND,  
Acting Secretary.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It is the best source of news about your union and the labor movement.

#### READ

Was Troy first to get the five day week? by L. U. No. 392.

Santa Barbara builds council, by L. U. No. 413.

Creation of new conditions at Elizabeth, by L. U. No. 675.

Cupid operates among operators, by L. U. No. 78a.

Springfield wonders, by L. U. No. 193.

Value of Auxiliaries, by L. U. Auxiliary of No. 113.

Education and the meaning of your Union Card, by L. U. No. 124.

Copper depends on electricity and electricity on copper, by L. U. No. 200.

Canada pleased with Miami's action, by L. U. No. 435.

Atlanta's labor day parade succeeded by entertainment of Miami delegates, by L. U. No. 84.

Indianapolis goes in for political action, L. U. No. 481.

Lansing reports progress, by L. U. No. 665.

Brothers, we have read all these letters and the many more, and all are suggestive, witty, valuable and informative. Believe us, we know.

#### L. U. NO. 78-A, TEL. OPERATORS, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Editor:

It has been so long since Local No. 78-A has had a letter in the JOURNAL I thought it was about time we were being heard from. Everything seems to be going along o. k. at present and hope it will remain the same. During the summer months we have been holding meetings only once a month with large attendance, but now we are going back to two a month. One good thing about the girls is that they believe in attending the meetings and helping keep things going. This summer has been about the hardest one we have gone through. We have had a lot of girls resign since the first of the year and most of them quit to get married. Last year was Leap year, but it took this year to see the girls get married. We have had four girls married in September, including our chief operator, and about that many more resigned to take other positions. There are some more girls that are thinking of getting married before long and if they keep on there won't be many of the old ones left. Several weeks ago this editorial appeared in the local paper in regards to the girls getting married:

#### "Cupid Short-Circuits Switchboards

"Even the telephone companies have their troubles. This may not be an informative statement to most readers, but it may lead to greater toleration upon the part of patrons. In the case of the Bloomington exchange, the staff of operators has been greatly depleted this year by the unprecedented activity of that gay little god, traditionally styled Cupid. He appears to have been especially active in the vicinity of the telephone company's switchboard, and the result is that many of the girls of long experience in handling the plugs and taking care of the multitudinous calls from the thousands of patrons, have succumbed to the wiles of the diminutive dart slinger

and pranced to the matrimonial altar. This outbreak, coupled with the vacation season, left the company in dire straits in relation to the acquirement of substitutes without experience, and irate subscribers, who may not have been given just the quality of service that they deem is their right, possibly have expressed their feelings with more emphasis than politeness. The occasional spells of torrid temperature, also have affected the girls as they sought to slip the plugs into the proper openings and when confronted with dozens of blinking signal lights at the same time when the peak of the load was reached. The maledictions of the impatient, also accentuated by the same torridity of temperature did not help the situation. All of these things have combined to make the management of the utility anything but a joy this summer."

In another year it will be a different story for the public will be ringing their own numbers, if the new automatic goes through. The Kimloch Telephone Company is planning to start its new building in the spring and be all finished inside of a year, if reports to that effect are true. In the meantime Local 78-A is still going strong and hope to remain.

A UNION TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

#### L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Electrical workers are to be congratulated, members of L. U. No. 613 and No. 84 sure turned out well for the Labor Day celebration. There were several hundred in line all dressed in white, marching as trained soldiers. Sure was a pretty sight; the line up of electrical workers was two blocks long. Several newspaper reporters estimated our crowd to be 1,000. I hardly think there were that many. We took first prize of \$100. All three judges said there was no question about who won the award. Our auxiliary rode in cars, making a splendid showing. After the parade there was a very interesting and varied program at Grant Park. Oldtimers say labor made the best showing in its history in Atlanta, and there was probably the greatest crowd in history that watched the parade from the curbs, buildings and side streets. The side walks were packed and jammed all over the three mile route.

Our quartette is going strong. If it's possible, they are getting better all the time. The radio programs are great and with cool "radio weather" coming on, no doubt they will give even better programs, especially for distant listeners. On Friday, September 13, 9 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., we broadcast a special program for the delegates at the convention in Miami. At every broadcast they get hundreds of requests for special numbers.

On Sunday, September 15, the delegates riding the Chicago special from the convention were entertained during their 12-hour stop-over in Atlanta. There was a committee of 10 members of Locals No. 84 and No. 613 appointed to entertain delegates. Most of us, not knowing any too much about arranging things of that kind, got some good experience, for it was a job. Of course, we don't have much of interest here at any time, and Sunday is a bad day for touring, sight seeing, dancing, etc. But we did the best we could, and I am hoping everyone enjoyed their stay.

We met them at the train in busses, and first made a tour of the city, and to Stone Mountain for a view of the world's largest rock, and the memorial being carved to the honor of the heroes of the South, which will be the world's greatest carving if finished. Next we came to the hotel where all ar-



rangements for entertaining were complete. At 4.30 p. m. sandwiches and drinks were served and the delegates were free for talking, etc., etc., till 8 o'clock when dinner was served. Our liquid refreshments were the best obtainable in this part of the country. The eats the best obtainable anywhere.

Only two things the committee regrets, not knowing there would be so many ladies in the party, we made no special plans for them, and didn't extend special invitations to any ladies in Atlanta. We have a wonderful auxiliary that no doubt could have helped lots with entertaining the ladies had we known they would be along. The information the committee had was, it was the custom for the delegates to be alone, but as everything else the custom is changing. We learned lots, and we promise if ever we have a chance to entertain delegates again, we will do even better.

As chairman of the entertaining committee, I regret not complying with one request. I felt it was my duty to see every one enjoyed their stay, and left satisfied. One Brother, probably doesn't remember now, asked me for my Jelly Bean Mustache as a souvenir. I told him he could have it, when afterwards I tried to find him he wasn't to be found.

We were prepared to take care of those who were indisposed. We had several rooms to put them in.

A feature of the program before and after dinner was limiting speeches, and am sure it helped. There was very little speaking. A. S. Nance, President Atlanta Federation of Trades, welcomed the delegates. There were about two hundred present for dinner. The Westbrook string band rendered several very pretty selections. Our quartette sang about a dozen songs and from the response, the crowd enjoyed real music and singing. One delegate remarked it was worth the whole trip to hear our quartette; he has been hearing them over the radio at home in Canada, and says he will enjoy their programs even more since he has seen them.

Our delegates to the convention from Atlanta must have had a big time. Brother Wade, who also was a member of the laws committee, Brother McHugh of Local No. 613, and our Business Agent, Brother Tom Elder, were our official representatives. All three are oldtimers and am sure they did their part attending to business of convention as well as helping every one to enjoy the spare time.

In filling the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Steele, Robert W. Ramspeck was elected. He served two terms in the legislature and has a fair labor record. The vote was light as at all special elections, but no doubt he got a heavy labor vote, his opponent being a lady, who hasn't any great record at anything, especially not at helping or being a friend to labor.

Hoping to have more news next month.

W. L. MARBUT.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The delegates from L. U. No. 103 to the international convention are nearly all home again, except Vice President Sumner Parker, who made his trip home a long way around, to see some of the country he lives in. I for one think he has the right idea about this. He will go from Miami along the gulf states and via the grand canyon to California, up the Pacific coast states and home via the Canadian Rockies. It will be a wonderful trip.

Some of L. U. No. 103's members flew part of the trip either going to or coming home from Miami. President Kelley, Jack Smith and Marginot have become so air minded

they get a kick out of reading the weather reports, 'tis said.

Brother McDonald, of our local, who has relatives in Miami, certainly deserves credit. I have been told by more than one of how he went out of his way to help make things pleasant for L. U. No. 103's boys.

A few days ago I, by chance, met a business agent from the Meriden City local whose name is Geis. He showed me some snap shots he had taken and told me a story which goes something like this:

"Brothers Marginot, Dennis, and Smith, of L. U. No. 103, and I all went fishing one day after the session. We went out in a nice motor boat, baited our hooks and threw them in. After waiting an indefinite period a sailfish was sighted; we watched it slowly tacking back and forth for a long time; finally it 'came to' and grabbed the bait. We fellows all hung on for dear life as the fish sailed away, pulling our boat straight out to sea. When about half way across the gulf stream the fish lost the wind out of its sail and became nearly exhausted. Well, to make a long story short, we pulled the fish alongside and put a reef in its sail and pulled it up the side of the boat. At this point Jack Smith came to our rescue. With a hammer he pounded the 16-foot fish on the fore-castle until Mr. Fish fainted dead away. Believe me, Jack Smith sure did hammer."

Now, Brothers, there must be some truth in this because an electrical worker was never known to lie.

GOODY.

#### L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Once again we are heard from. The conditions here are about the same—nothing to blow about, but most of the men working. The daily press has a different story. They tell us all about the work that is going to start, but when? We gave a party last week and from the attendance we must have some friends. We had arrangements for about 200, but about twice that many showed up. It must be that we are looking for a good time and that is all, as the brothers do not show up at meetings. Our sister city is starting on a new wage and we are still satisfied. Think it over brothers.

Brothers Boland and Bussman have left for the convention. If it was only held in January or February it would suit the Brothers better. The rest of us have the state fair to go to. About 10 years ago it was a fair job paying \$1 an hour. Now the fair men in charge pay "what they are worth"—from 60 cents to 90 cents and still we have a farm labor party here.

This is about all for this time and hoping we get more money before the next issue comes out, so we can say we have advanced some.

P. G. LARSON.

#### L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

There isn't much excitement around here, unless you start something yourself. I did and happened to hurt somebody's corns. Then they told me they hadn't seen Local No. 120 in print for some time, so I guess we'll all have to pep up and do a little better.

We had our annual picnic last month. There were about a hundred present and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much. We had a large sports program where all the Brothers showed their stuff, especially when it came to opening the lunch box. You should have seen that bunch of hungry mortals. They sure did put away the delicacies, after which we had them

stage a baseball game for the benefit of their wives and families. The insidemen certainly proved to be the best team, winning by about one run. Brother Brown, the umpire, was forced to give some very close decisions, but was a good umpire. Somebody broke the adding machine and we lost track of the score but WE, the insidemen, won.

Work here is about the same as usual, with no union men out of work. We have not been able to get an agreement with any more bosses and the two we have it with are not in the mood to fulfill the different clauses. We are still getting an odd number in but, having to do all our own work, it is slow. We have asked for an organizer and we got him for about two days and then he had very pressing business elsewhere and we didn't see him again for another 12 months. We read what the organizers have done and they also tell us themselves what they have done elsewhere, but they don't seem to be able to do it here. Anything we want done we have to do it ourselves. Fellow press secretaries, if you have any suggestions re organization, let's have 'em and we'll try to work 'em out.

We congratulate Hamilton, No. 105, on the progress it has made; also, L. U. No. 353, Toronto. I would like to have seen your parade and to think you have risen from a Victrola to Toronto's best band. Some advancement in three short years. Well, best of luck to you all and I would like to hear more about Brother Porter's flowers and can we get his stuff sent up here to Canada, the land of the free and worthwhile living.

J. A. HOPKINS.

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

The hot summer months are fast drawing to a close. Vacation time is over and we are longing for the time when summer will gently weave itself into autumn with its cooling breezes and indescribable beauty. Autumn is, without a doubt, the best season of the year, at least in this part of the country. Work is generally plentiful, everyone enjoys good health and feels like working.

But as the seasons roll swiftly by does it not recall to mind the necessity and the advantage of making good use of our time? Who is not inspired by the beauty of nature to earnest endeavor and sincere self application? Is there a young man in our organization who is not looking forward to the opening of school this fall? If we are to judge by the remarkable attendance record of last year we have reason to believe that every young man of L. U. No. 124 will be present on the opening night.

It sometimes appears that the young member does not always fully realize the value of his card. His idea of unionism is sometimes rather vague. The advantages of belonging to an organization of specialists, of working with men whose years of experience have enabled them to acquire a practical knowledge of the business which is far superior to that of most of our electrical engineers is not appreciated. These men are electricians. They have spent their lives working at this business. Their knowledge has not come from books alone. They have combined book learning with the knowledge acquired by years and years of practical work. They have made mistakes, many of them, but who does not make mistakes? The man who never makes a mistake is one who never does anything. Remember this, the man who never makes the same mistake twice, never makes a mistake. Our advantage lies in the mistakes



which these men have made, for we can profit by their experience. These men may justly be called electricians. They specialize in electrical work. It is their business, their life work. They do not follow electrical work for a few months and then try something else, such as bricklaying or plastering. When they are idle it is because there is no electrical work to be done.

But why mention all this? It is to impress the young members of the organization with the idea that they should value their card very highly and feel honored to enjoy the privilege of membership in the I. B. E. W. Compare the young man who joins the I. B. E. W. with one who wants to learn the electrical business and who starts out to fight his battles single handed. You'll have to admit that he is facing a tough proposition. This is really a cold cruel world for him. To begin with, the remuneration is exceedingly small. Working hours for him, when he has a job, are from sun-up to sun-down. He makes plenty of mistakes, in fact, he seldom realizes he has made a mistake, for he does not have the guidance of some crabby old journeyman to tell him in language amply plain, that he is all wet on this or that particular thing. He soon becomes disgusted at being fired so often for inefficiency and takes any job he can get. Whether it be as a carpenter, plumber or otherwise it matters little to him. He finally winds up by being a "Jack of all trades" and master of none.

Now, on the other hand, let us follow the young man who joins the I. B. E. W. Well, even before he joins he has to pass the scrutinizing eyes of a specially appointed investigating committee. They inquire into his schooling to see if he has had at least a high school education or its equivalent. They ascertain if he is physically suited for the work. He is put on probation for 90 days to find out if he shows any signs of possessing mechanical ability. If, after this period, he proves unsatisfactory, he is very frankly told that he is not suited for the trade and advised to consider some other line of work. If the preliminary test has proven favorable, he is recommended for membership and impressed with the fact that he will be required to take up a systematic course of study.

He is not admitted to the organization and then left to stumble over the stepping stones to success. Every possible effort is made to assist him along the road to success. From the time he receives his card he is under the direct supervision of the educational board. They see to it that he applies himself both to study and to work. A school is provided for him in which he may learn the science and the theory of the trade. This, combined with the actual experience which he acquires on the job, affords him an opportunity for an education, which elsewhere is hardly possible to be obtained. These opportunities are not merely placed before him to be taken advantage of as the spirit moves him. It is true that it is not compulsory for him to attend this particular school but what is required of him is that he take up a systematic course of study. This course may be of his own choosing. It may be in some school of electrical engineering, or it may be a correspondence course. The reason for this is that some can get more good from a correspondence course than from a night school course. Others think they can accomplish more in some private school of their own selection. This is all well and good. The main object is the good which may be accomplished.

How is it known that a man is applying himself? It is not hard for an experienced man to tell if an apprentice is applying himself, for his efforts will be reflected in his

work on the job and his daily conversation will reveal even more than his work on the job. The educational board keeps a very close record of each apprentice. Each apprentice has what is termed "a guardian angel." That is, in each shop which employs an apprentice, a journeyman is selected to look after the interests of this apprentice. He reports regularly to the educational board regarding the progress of his protege. Reports are also received regularly from the employer. Each apprentice is required to take an examination every six months. This examination covers subject matter which should have been learned in that period of time. If he passes the examination, credit is given him on the books of the organization for having served six months of his time as an apprentice. Should he fail, he must wait three months before being permitted to take the examination again. If his second attempt proves successful, he is given credit for only six months time although he has actually served nine. This system continues throughout his apprenticeship and after having served the required time and having obtained the permission of the executive board, he is permitted to appear before the local union examining board for the final examination. Having successfully passed the final examination, he becomes a full fledged member of the I. B. E. W., and is presented with a first class electrician's card.

With his training and education to back him, this young man is now ready to face the battle alone. He cannot succeed alone and he realizes that in union there is strength. He will avail himself of the opportunities as they present themselves. It may happen that he no longer finds it necessary to work with the tools, but as each little advancement or success comes, he remembers that it is due to the kind assistance of the older members and to the severe training which they gave him. Soon we find him superintendent of some large electrical job. And even after he has attained national recognition as one of

the foremost electrical engineers, we still find him the proud owner of a paid-up card in the I. B. E. W.

Let each one do his part of the admirable work which is being accomplished throughout the realm of the I. B. E. W., by its officers and members, notably by the educational committees of the different local unions. Let us keep our shoulders to the wheel constantly and by an organized effort continue to prove to the world that we are deserving of the recognition which we have attained.

D. A. MURPHY.

#### L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Of course you are back from the convention now, full of new ideas, and "rarin' to go." Haven't had my vacation yet, so I'll have to get by on some of the old ideas this month.

I want to compliment you on the splendid issue of the JOURNAL just received. Seeing those fine pictures of yourself, Brother Noonan, and the rest makes us out here feel like we have moved our chairs up and drawn a little closer, even though we didn't get to meet you in Miami. We shall look forward to next issue, expecting to be told all about it.

For the benefit of some of the Brothers elsewhere who imagine that "it rains thirteen months out of the year in Oregon," I want to say that it does not. We are told that after Brother Noah built the ark it rained for forty days and forty nights. In contradistinction (get that word, it's a good one) it hasn't rained here for forty days. The consequence is that the woods are dry as tinder and the fire hazard so great that the national forests have been closed and the Governor won't let us go deer hunting. Now you see why I haven't had my vacation, and am passing up the buck instead of shooting him. However, it looks cloudy tonight, and Mr. Patterson has promised that at the first general rain "King's Ex" will be over—then it's me for the tall timber. Mister Buck—look out!

Oh, gosh! What an effort it is to get back to earth.

We are especially glad to report that since last writing we are advised that Brother J. Scott Milne has been appointed International Representative for the Northwest. On behalf of Local Union No. 125 I want to thank Brother Noonan for the distinction shown us in the selection of one of our members for that responsibility. And at the same time I would add that we who know Brother Milne are confident that he has made a wise choice. "Scotty" is a square shooter who works earnestly for the good of the Brotherhood, and plays no favorites. Though comparatively young in the labor movement, he has the training and ability that will carry him through, and a keen mind that is thoroughly alive to labor consciousness. To those locals of the district which will comprise his field of activity, we bespeak your hearty support of Brother Milne, with the assurance that you will have his earnest co-operation, and that he will help you get results. We want to say that Local Union No. 125 is back of him 100 per cent, but he is now your representative as well as ours, and we are with him, and you, for a stronger Brotherhood. We hope that Brother Milne's appointment will mean a closer association of the locals of this district, to the mutual advantages of us all.

None of our delegates have as yet returned from the convention, so we have no first hand information of what was accomplished there. Neither have I the local color that Brother Clayton feels necessary

#### MY MACHINE

I am so lonesome for you,  
Oh, my machine,  
You are like a wanton woman  
Who lures men to their destruction,  
Yet whom they cannot deny,  
Even though they know the  
Fickleness of her heart.  
What power have you over me?  
I know that you will work  
As well for another hand.

And how I hate you,  
Oh, my machine.  
Hate the hold you have  
Over me, and yet also do I  
Admire you.  
Up and down go your fine  
True drills, round and round  
They turn. What hand could  
Do such an accurate job?

What a brain it was  
To conceive you,  
Oh, weird monster  
Beyond our ancestors' dreaming.  
What a hand to mold your  
Exactness! Yet like a soulless  
Woman you crush those  
Who would care for you.

JEAN BLOOM.

(Jean Bloom is a drill-press operator in a radio manufacturing plant, who was a student at Bryn Mawr Summer School, 1929.)



to a perfect letter, and which I promised to let him supply. Last heard from him in "Old Kaintuck," so we ought to have plenty of local color next time. The local very kindly voted to let me act as temporary business agent during Brother Clayton's absence "in such emergencies as might arise." (This in addition to my regular privileges as recording and press secretary and executive board member.) Emergencies! I didn't know there were so many of them. Everything from helping a member to get a job, to making the final arrangements in connection with his departure from this vale of tears. If Brother Clayton don't get back soon, I fear I shall neglect something.

However, if this isn't on its way in the very immediate future it will not be in time for the next JOURNAL, therefore it must be ended. So, hoping that it rains tomorrow, I am

DALE B. SIGLER.

**L. U. NO. 192, PAWTUCKET, R. I.**

Editor:

We who follow the history of commerce and labor through the bulletins of the daily press note a decided trend toward amalgamation in all business from the largest corporations down to our neighborhood merchants. The International Office, with the farsightedness which has characterized all its operations during the last decade have suggested this as a remedy for the repeated disturbances in the adjoining locals, L. U. No. 99 and No. 192. District Organizer Keavney has submitted various plans to both organizations and only a few months ago International Vice President Fennel advised the same remedy in a report on a jurisdictional dispute.

The rank and file of both locals favor a merger but it is being opposed by that same minority which protested so strongly against compulsory insurance when it was a vital issue a few years ago.

Realizing that some temporary measure should serve in lieu of amalgamation, International Vice President Fennel succeeded in arranging for an agreement whereby a journeyman from either local may work in the adjoining jurisdiction without depositing a card. The method of procedure agreed upon was that the visiting journeyman should notify the local business agent of the location of the job which he would then inspect at his early convenience. This plan had all the advantages of amalgamation with the exception of lowering operating expenses and members of both locals were evidently satisfied with the arrangement. However, the satisfaction was short lived as within a few weeks Local No. 99 served notice terminating the above agreement and offered no reason or explanation of the action.

This was the condition prevailing when we found a stranger working in what had always been conceded our territory. The international vice president was sent along on this dispute and greatly to our surprise it was decided that we and not the intruder had been trespassing. We were generously conceded territory twice the area in dispute, consisting of woodland, pasture and swamps to take the place of several thriving mills and factories handed over to Local No. 99. The nonchalant manner in which we were deprived of this territory without being allowed to present our side of the dispute naturally forced Local No. 192 to file its objection with the International Office.

It is our opinion that this is a fertile territory for constructive work. A careful and disinterested survey would most probably reveal the existing rate of \$1.10 per hour as much too low considering the size of the cities. Cities less than 50 miles away have

a rate of \$1.50. In a local officered by contractors and maintenance men, we find apprentices working in pairs and supervising work without a journeyman on the job. Permit men work while men with cards must walk the streets. Members repeatedly enter the jurisdiction of another local without even the courtesy of calling the business agent. Men work in Massachusetts without a license and return to brag about it. For every card man there are about seven non-union men. It is to be regretted that a few mercenaries, with a glib following, employing a divide and rule policy, can continue to create unfavorable impressions with our intelligent opponents, who seemingly regard us as thugs and undesirable citizens.

Incidentally, we have been told of the demise of Local No. 192, but, like Mark Twain, we emphatically deny it, and this is by no means intended for our swan song.

THOS. H. FITZSIMMONS.

**L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Editor:

Again time for a letter to the JOURNAL. Now that the conventions are over we will be waiting the results—what changes may have been made. We are one of those locals that do not get a report, as we were not represented, so the news will come to us kinda slow. However, I believe the delegates did their best and that it will benefit the most of us.

Next thing we may look forward to is the good old cold winter and make arrangements to put on the heavies for the next five or six months, and exchange the iceman for the coal man, give up the lawn for the radio, stop the car riding and take to reading by a nice spot at home. After being out in the cold all day, home evenings fit in quite well. Winter days are much better for the kids. They get more attention than they do during the summer days, as too many homes are only places to go and get ready to go some place, and not much of a place to stay in the warm days; so it seems.

In this old town the work is not so rushing that other men are employed to finish it up, while the City Light has a lot of work to do but will do it with what men are working, so it looks as if no reduction in the force will be necessary this winter. I do not know much about the power company; they do not pay the wages and no union men are wanted. I expect to see them cut down soon, as they do that every late fall. These fellows work for about 30 cents less per hour than the city men. Of course, they get an insurance policy from the company and it is in effect while employed by them and they have a chance to invest their pay in the company's shares or as much as they might be able to. This may be a reason why they work for less. The policy they have costs them \$2.70 per nine hour day or about \$60 per month as compared to ours, which runs at three cents per day or 90 cents per month. The amount of the policies are about the same. You would hardly believe that, would you? However, that does not change it and yet the companies get away with it. They pay for a small ad in the papers and tell of giving all their employees an insurance policy free. That seems to sound good to the people, but since the papers here are selling insurance at \$1 and \$1.50 per year, it makes the gift of the companies seem much smaller.

It does seem as if it was nearly time that the workers would wake up, but I guess most are dead, so far as their thinking machinery is concerned. I don't know what it would take to start them to thinking, nor do I know what effect it would have if the machinery got to running right.

Have you paid any attention to farmer

trouble? Nearly any time you may find on your radio, if you run over your dial, some one urging the farmers to organize and yet they do not rush to do so, even now that the United States has made an opening for them. Well, I guess most of the men in our business would be about the same as the farmer, only, that the farmer is his own boss and the men in our business all have other men to boss them.

I have seen a number of places where it was necessary to discharge some of the workmen because they did not want to join the union. Can you beat that?

Our organization would be 20 times greater than it is, if all who work at our business became members. So you can see there are a lot of men outside of the union with machinery on their shoulders that does not function. About the only way to start their machines working is by squeezing and severe shocking, as I view it.

F. C. HUSE.

**L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.**

Editor:

Brothers of Local No. 200 have been waiting to hear what took place at the convention at Miami, Fla., and where the next convention is to be held. We are very anxious to learn all we can inasmuch as Local No. 200 could not send a delegate.

There being no news of interest to give to the JOURNAL I will try to picture Anaconda, Mont., the Smelter City, to the JOURNAL so you will have some idea of the class of work that is done by Local No. 200.

In 1864, the same year that Montana was organized as a territory, gold was discovered on the hills of what is now the city of Butte, and in the next year there was considerable placer mining activity, but the gold was far from being so abundant as in many other gulches, and the prospectors soon turned to the silver-bearing quartz veins. In a few years Butte was a prosperous silver mining camp and several well equipped mills were extracting this metal from the ore. Copper had been noticed from the first, yet very little interest was taken in it because the selling price of the base metal would not pay the high cost of transportation from a part of the country which as yet had no railroads. It was not until 1875, that any very systematic development of copper mines took place here, though there had been a small production before that date. In 1880 came a market increase of production, amounting to a total of a million pounds in the year, but active copper mining did not really begin until 1882, when the yield was nine million pounds, the first railroad connections with the rest of the world having been completed in the preceding December. Since then the relative importance of copper, silver and gold has been exactly the reverse of what it was in the pioneer days of the state, the yearly supply from the mines of the district now amounting to hundreds of millions of pounds of copper, alloy with small amounts of silver and gold.

It is interesting and significant that the year 1880, which marked the beginning of Montana's important copper output, saw the commencement of greater progress in electrical engineering with its rush for large supplies of copper. While the copper industry has made possible the marvelous electrical developments of the present day, it has in turn greatly benefited by use of electric power machinery and the electrolytic method of refining. It is of special Local interest that the ore is brought from Butte to Anaconda on a railroad that has been electrified since 1912, and has the distinction of being the first railroad in the



world to attempt high voltage direct current operation (2,400 volts).

The coepr ore, delivered on the "high line" by the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad, are first enriched in copper content by flotation concentration. In this process the worthless portion of the ore, consisting of silicious material and iron pyrite containing little or no copper, is separated from the valuable portions of the ore by making use of the selective flotation process. The ores assay approximately four per cent copper and concentrated product 27 per cent copper and the discarded product, or tailing one quarter of one per cent copper. The latter product is sluiced to the dump.

The concentrated product, which has been reduced to extreme fineness by crushing and grinding is roasted to remove a part of its sulphur, and then smelted in reverberatory furnaces. The reverberatory products matter assaying about forty-five per cent copper and a waste product or slag which is sluiced to the dump. The matter is treated in converters, where an impure copper is produced. This product is transferred to refining furnaces from which the copper carrying with it silver and gold and a small amount of the rare metals, is cast into moulds and shipped to the company's electrolytic refineries at Great Falls, Mont., and Perth Amboy, N. J. At the refineries the silver and gold are separated from copper. The metals are then marked.

The zinc ores contain twelve per cent zinc and two per cent lead. They are concentrated by selective flotation to produce two concentrated products and a waste product or tailing.

The two concentrated products are a zinc concentrate assaying to fifty-three per cent zinc and four per cent lead. The other, a lead concentrate assaying seventy per cent lead and four per cent zinc.

The ore as received from the mines ranges in size from eighteen inches in diameter to particles as fine as dust. In order that the selective process may be successfully applied the ore is crushed and ground until the largest particle resembles very fine sand.

The crushing and grinding are accomplished in stages. The ore is delivered on the "high line" in fifty ton ore cars and the ore cars are pushed one at a time on to a rotary car dumper by an electric locomotive. The car dumper is then rotated or turned over, discharging the ore from the car into a bin. From the bin the ore is fed by means of a mechanical feeder to a conveyor belt six feet in width which carries the ore to a grizzly consisting of bars set four inches apart. The particles of ore finer than four inches fall through the grizzly, while the particles coarser than four inches are discharged over the end of the grizzly to a gyratory crusher where it is crushed to about four inches in size. The two streams of ore fall into a conveyor belt, three and one-half feet wide, which carries it to an electrically operated vibrating screen having one and one-half inch square holes. A series of electro magnets are suspended above this conveyor for the removal of tramp iron from the crushed ore. A large portion of the ore that is smaller than one and one-half inches passes through the screen and the balance of the ore passes over the discharged end of the screen into a Symon Cone Crusher, where it is crushed to about one-inch in size. The product that has passed through the screen and that which has been crushed in the Symon Crusher falls to a belt conveyor three and one-half feet wide, which carries the crushed ore to another conveyor of the same size, which in turn carries it up to the crushed ore bins. The last conveyor is

equipped with a mechanical tripper that can be moved along the full length of the bin for the purpose of discharging the crushed ore from the conveyor to any portion of the bin.

From the crushed ore bins the ore is fed to the copper concentrator proper where it is further crushed and ground until it is sufficiently fine for the application of selective flotation.

The copper concentrator contains eight independent sections, each of which treats one thousand, six hundred tons of ore in twenty-four hours. Seven of these sections are exact duplicates of each other and can be arranged for the production of a concentrated product coarser than that produced by selective flotation. This product is used for sulphuric acid manufacture. To be continued next month.

R. J. MORROW.

## L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"Home again," to find things dragging along in a slow and go easy fashion, but with prospects of a busy season coming on. Due to being located on an island composed of sand the time required to install the foundation footings in most cases equals the time required to erect the balance of a fireproof building.

At the present writing a hole is being excavated on the ocean front at the boardwalk for a 400-room hotel, to be the last word in style and appointments. That's something to look forward to.

While the slump is on, the Brothers have spread out and have found temporary employment in the jurisdiction of Locals No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.; No. 269, Trenton, N. J.; No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.; No. 400, Asbury Park, N. J.; No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 28, Baltimore, Md., and No. 26, Washington, D. C. Treat 'em kindly, boys!

Miami, Fla., and Brother William Pinsker! There's a combination for you. When "Bill" heard that the delegates from L. U. No. 211 had arrived he immediately decided that he was the entertainment committee in case the local committee might be a little lax in their attentions to his home towners.

Southern hospitality—I've heard of it, but to have it dished out by a Jerseyman is something different. One of his wrinkles was a Florida dinner, complete from avocado salad (they call them "alligator pears" up north) to papayas, native shrimp, boiled pompanos, cream cheese and guava paste, each course followed by other nourishment that makes that evening seem like a dream.

The dinner would have made our stay complete, but Brother Pinsker had other plans, etc. The following morning found his car at the hotel with the information that the "Flagwood" (Captain Harry Hill) was at our disposal as his guests for a fishing trip in the gulf stream. Bonito furnished the major part of the catch—I am not saying anything about the sailfish that was hooked but got away, only that it was an ending to a perfect day never to be forgotten. Brother "Happy" Harvey's remark: "Can you beat Bill Pinsker for thinking up things?" just about hits the mark. Our low down is that what has been a loss to Local No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J., is a gain to Local No. 349, Miami, Fla.

Ours was not the only boat out for the big ones. Brother Louis Marceantes, of Local No. 269, Trenton, N. J., we hear was successful in landing some rare specimens (suckers) unknown to the gulf stream. The story goes that the engine went bad so they had a little stud—if you know what I mean.

Havana, Cuba. Our suggestion would be to build a bridge. While we're pretty good sailors, I guess it was too much entertain-

ment in Miami. Yes, we were seasick going and coming. Coming from a land of adolescent beverage to the "real McCoy" you'll admit is quite a strain. Help! Our description of the entertainment staged by an itinerant performer who blew cigarette smoke from his ears and who also inflated a toy balloon by the same method, has met with the razberries here. Will Brother E. Ingles and his colleagues from Local No. 353, Toronto, Canada, kindly verify this by giving their views to the press secretary of their local, Brother F. J. Selke. Thanks!

The membership at large would be interested in a detailed description of the performance viewed by Brothers E. Ingles, L. U. No. 353, Canada; H. A. Pierson, L. U. No. 581; E. A. Schroeder, A. Hutloff and William Dodge, of L. U. No. 52, Newark, N. J. I have a program—but it's as clear as a laundry ticket.

Local news: Brother "Mike" (can't spell Isador) Steinberg, during one of his weak moments said "yes," with the result that he is now a married man. After the meeting was over the Brothers attended in a body arriving in time for refreshments. The Local No. 211 quartet rendered the theme song, written for the occasion by Brother W. E. Cameron, entitled "The weak-fish married a porgy and her first child was a sea bass."

Our fair-haired, go-getting financial secretary, Brother Heppard, is nursing an injured wrist. Our guess would be that if the old timers should throw a feed, he would be found out in front doing a good two-handed job.

The responsibilities of Atlantic City's new Convention Hall must be resting heavily on Brother Ernie Eger's shoulders, or should I say optics. We hear that he now wears "specks." That's one of the signs of old age. The poet may offer him some consolation in the following lines:

"Though youth be what man most desires,  
Yet old wood makes the hottest fires!"

Local No. 211, Atlantic City, was pleased to hear that Brother G. H. Blake since leaving our jurisdiction had continued his active interest, and feel that Local No. 323, West Palm Beach, Fla., showed keen judgment in selecting him as their delegate to the convention. We hear that "Blakey" also finds time to act as secretary of their central labor union. "You can't keep a good man down!"

Night school, the evening trade school electrical classes, open October 15. There will be classes for everyone.

G. M. S.

## L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Fellow Scouts:

I am sure that after looking at the photo of the proposed new Union Depot shown in last month's WORKER that a good many of you boys have decided to take the bull by the horns and get the old tools oiled up and down to the express office, so you can hit out for old Cincinnati where they are tearing down the old town and building a new city. I know that it is a temptation for all the boys that have nearly forgotten what a pay is, to grab an armload of rattlers and come to Cincinnati and go right to work. There is a tremendous amount of work to be done in this burg but it is all in the future quite distant. Bear in mind this fact: At present there is about one-half of our local in the same shoes as you, possibly on the loaf ticket longer. We would like to see things brighten up in the near future, but despite all reports to the contrary, this boom will not be noticed at all by us before late in the spring, so don't count on hitting



Cincinnati before that time if you want to be in luck.

At the present time we have a new telephone building still in the hole, bottom lands are being filled in for the new railroad yards, an entire half block of buildings at Fountain Square are being torn down which will take quite a while yet, and then a long time after to get things started at excavation. To the person just arriving in town and not seeing the wreckers at work, I imagine the thought comes to them that this wrecked area was done by a storm. This came to my attention today as I passed the site, which, when finished will no doubt recall to some of you the good old days of the past which were spent at this location. Do you recall some of the old places? Eimer's Cafe, Foucar's, Emery Hotel, Manhattan Restaurant (rightfully called the greasy spoon), and possibly you can now remember other places you knew in the past at this spot where the tall buildings are going. Then, too, we are to have a 43 story church building at Fourth and Main Streets. Think how tired the poor church mouse will be when he reaches that height. The old town has awakened, I believe, and after the ball starts rolling our way things are going to be Jake, but we must wait for a while yet, so don't get too anxious and hit here now, because things are not so good at present. Watch this column in the future, and we will give you the word.

I believe this covers this month's assignment so will ring off and hit the hay. Maybe more and better news next month as I have a clue our boys will be in school by that time and how?

NICK CARTER.

#### L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Though actual hostilities in the Great War ceased when the Armistice was signed, yet we are daily reminded of that great struggle when we see pitiful wrecks of humanity dying slowly by inches from the effects of the deadly poison gas, or wearily dragging mutilated bodies along on crutches, and even now nations are haggling over the payment of war debts. The great Chinese dragon and the Russian bear are crouching ready to spring at each other's throats, and even among peaceful nations there are wild-eyed orators, who get up on their hind legs and split the air with frenzied exhortations to prepare for the next great war which some of them predict will take place between Great Britain and the United States. That is one side of the question.

On the other hand we have Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Premier of Great Britain, meeting President Hoover with a friendly hand clasp at the conference table and of them doing all in their power to devise ways and means to further the cause of peace. More power to them and to the League of Nations! Ask of the thousands of members of the I. B. E. W. Ask of the workers all over the world. Ask of their mothers and wives! Do we want war? And like the sound of Heaven's deep-throated artillery comes back the answer, no!

May John Bull and Uncle Sam always stand shoulder to shoulder in the future as they have on occasion in the past, as blue-coated guardians of the peace of the world, and instead of enormous sums of money being spent in building up armies and navies for the wholesale destruction of life may the nations meet on a common ground and make war illegal. As an object lesson and example to the rest of the world we have an unbroken peace between Canada

and the U. S. which has been in existence for over a century.

Nowhere along the 3,000 mile boundary which divides them do we find any frowning battlements. No sinister batteries of artillery face each other ready to belch forth death and destruction. No war vessels sail upon the waters of the Great Lakes. And to further demonstrate the peace and amity which exist between these two great countries we have the spectacle of their greatest engineers estimating on the ways and means of a project one of the most stupendous of its kind ever proposed in this or any other country.

#### The St. Lawrence Deep Water Way.

The magnitude of this great undertaking will be more fully appreciated when we consider the fact that not only will it cover the transportation facilities of half a continent but will also provide for the development of from four to five millions of installed power for industrial purposes.

Briefly stated the first step would be to create a twenty-seven foot channel from Fort William to Montreal from which point a thirty foot channel already exists to the open sea.

It would involve the improvement of the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Prescott, the taking in of the new Welland ship canal.

The construction of works to raise the levels of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, the improvement of the interlake channels, and the deepening of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie and the result would be a twenty-seven foot continuous channel of 2,000 miles penetrating right into the heart of the North American continent, and on the Canadian side this channel like a gigantic, industrial octopus whose tentacles would both serve and return, would stretch those tentacles far across the vast prairie wheatfields to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. To the mines and forests of Northern Ontario. Across the peninsula of Old Ontario rich in farms, factories, power resources and commerce. It would serve the rapidly growing seaport of Montreal. The ancient Province of Quebec which like a sleeping giant is just awaking to the knowledge of her marvellous resources in water-power and hydro-electric energy. But important as this development would be to Canada, it would be overshadowed by that which would accrue to the United States.

Quoting from a pamphlet recently published by the U. S. Department of Commerce it is estimated that eighteen states, and one-third of the population of the union would be beneficially affected by the St. Lawrence Deep Water Development. Forty-seven American cities of over ten thousand inhabitants lie on the Great Lakes, with a combined population of over 7,000,000. It would touch the great coal and iron fields. It would penetrate almost to the heart of the middle west, where Chicago, the second greatest city in America, is the center of the wheat, and corn, and livestock industries. It would flow past Detroit which dominates the motor industry of the continent. To further emphasize the importance of this great waterway it is only necessary to refer back to the year 1927, when the freight carried through the St. Mary River and the Sault canals alone amounted to 83,353,000 tons. The annual tonnage of the Suez canal is in the neighborhood of 26,000,000, that of the Panama about the same, and the Manchester Ship Canal about 7,000,000. From which it will be seen that the Sault canals handled nearly half as much freight again as these three world-important canals combined. If this great development is carried

through the increase of prosperity to the two countries most concerned will be beyond computation.

Canada with her vast area and wonderful resources is but sparsely settled. Annually she is spending thousands of dollars to assist immigrants to come and take up some of the great areas of farming land which lie as yet untouched by the plow, but the results are not very satisfactory, assisted immigrants as a rule are but a feeble imitation of those rugged early pioneers who asked no assistance but braved danger and privation and with stout hearts and strong hands literally hewed their farms out of the dense woodlands, and today their descendants are the backbone of eastern Canada. In the enormous amount of electrical power to be derived from the deepening of the River St. Lawrence lies the solution to Canada's immigration question. Cheap power would be the magnet which attracts capital, establish great factories, around which would spring up modern towns to house the thousands of workers who would be employed, and chief among these workers should be the members of the I. B. E. W., guarding jealously the rights and privileges which the Brotherhood has fought to gain.

Each passing year sees a thinning in the ranks of the old guard and so it is up to the new blood to so increase the membership that even greater advantages than those enjoyed at present will be possible.

I could write further along this line but have been warned that it is necessary for my personal safety to have an account of Local No. 230's picnic included in this letter.

This picnic was held on August 31, in the Finlayson Flats, one of the many beauty spots near Victoria. They are situated near the foot of the famous Malahat Drive. One part is overshadowed by giant cedar trees which are the delight of tourists. The level, open spaces are ideal for sports. Through them from end to end the clear, crystal waters of the Goldstream River wind lazily on their way to a nearby arm of the sea.

The attendance was fair and an unlimited supply of free ice cream and soft drinks brought joy to the hearts of the juveniles not to mention the elders. Owing to the generosity of our local merchants many prizes were donated, which provided for races and sports for those from five and under all the way up to—well, I won the 100 yard race for veterans of 20 years standing and nobody knows how old I am.

There were sack races, needle and thread, egg and spoon, mixed three-legged, wheel barrow, which our Business Agent, Brother Reid, would have won only his wife stumbled.

There was a married ladies' nail driving contest which showed why many workers are able to build their own homes.

The tug of war started out all right but before either side had a chance to show their stuff their numbers were added to by such a flock of friends and sympathizers that one got the impression of an enormous centipede trying to tear itself apart. This match was declared a draw. The sylphlike form and serious demeanor of Brother Casey was a striking contrast to the rotund figure and angelic smile of Brother Joseph but as partners they won the horse shoe pitching contest against all comers but as a runner up Brother Mickey O'Brien throws a wicked shoe.

In all about 30 events were contested and at the conclusion, tired but happy the crowd resolved itself into a long procession of honking cars of all makes and sizes as it proceeded toward.

The members of the committee were: Starter, Brother Casey; clerk of the course, Brother Driscoll; judges, Brothers Silver,



# ANNOUNCEMENT



## A New and Extraordinary Series



¶ Harold K. Whitford, Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W., New York City, has achieved more than local fame as a naturalist.

¶ He has mastered a unique field of nature study—that of dramatizing nature in her microscopic moods; he captures the life stories of insects, frogs, snakes, and fish.

¶ By dint of much patience, by means of the camera's eye, he pictures the unseen life of forest, hill and stream.

¶ Widely known in the State of New York for his nature work, as Museum Director for Boy Scout groups, he is coming to be known as an adventurer in a little-worked field.

¶ Whitford Jr., son of an Executive Council member will undertake an illustrated nature series for the Electrical Workers' Journal.

¶ This series will begin in November, and will connect itself with those occasional articles the Journal has published purporting to show what a man can do in a fascinating universe after the day's work is done, or on Saturdays and Sundays.

¶ No reader will want to miss this Series.



## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL

Reid, Hasenfratz and Emory, and to their untiring efforts was due the success of the day.

SHAPPY.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Toledo is still in the same old rut. The job of electrifying the terminal railroad at Cleveland, which is to start this fall, is filling this district full of linemen from all over the universe. Hundreds of these men are due for a disappointment, for the job cannot accommodate one-third of those who seek employment in this district.

Toledo is now passing through its regular primary election period and both candidates are busy slinging mud at each other. They can get away with calling each other names before election that at other times would bring the United States Court of Justice to the rescue just as quickly as if some small body of union men were out on strike for better living conditions; but these candidates get away with it and the night of the election send the winning candidate a message of congratulations and all is forgiven. Hurrah for our side! We have a man running for re-election for the mayoralty that has built a platform that makes Wilson's fourteen points look like the first lesson in kindergarten. The papers came in in their editions with 74 reasons why this man should be re-elected. Think of it! Seventy-four, and not one of the 74 reasons gave labor a look in. Several streets are being repaved. He gets the credit for that. The canal was drained for the purpose of building a state highway. He did it. The people voted for a high level bridge over the Maumee River. He did that. Negotiations were started years ago for additional land for a civic center. He did that. In fact, it is a one-man town—to hear it from his side. Seventy-four reasons why he should be re-elected. They should be printed in the laugh column.

Labor in general is receiving less per hour now than it has since 1916. Is he responsible for that? Oh, no! Several of the city employees were laid off for opposing him in election and won a suit against the city for back wages and reinstatement. Did he do that? Oh, no! He heads, or is a member of, all the open shop associations in the city. He was and is yet a contractor. Several contracts have been let that his firm have been the highest bidder. That was not one of the 74 points or reasons. He claims that his position as mayor will not permit him to recognize organized labor. Another reason not mentioned. And yet labor will stand out on the street corner and listen to him lie about the things that he has done to better their conditions and applaud like crazy. This must be the foolish age we are living in. If he goes back into office it means two more years of dictating by the merchants and manufacturers and other open shop groups as to what price labor shall receive and the battle cry shall be no raises in wages. And yet, if he should be elected over one-half of the winning ballots will be cast by men who depend on the little hourly wage to combat the wolf.

One of his opponents has changed positions for four straight elections and is now seeking the mayor's job. He is county commissioner now—a better job by far than the executive's position. Another man who a few years ago got together a few unemployed men of the city and a \$450,000 bond issue and almost built a golf course. It took only half a million more to complete it. And now the whole golf course at Bay View Park is worth in the neighborhood of \$10,000, minus the possibilities of making the best located spot of city property along Maumee Bay a beauti-



ful park of amusement for the worker and family, instead of the idle playing cow-pasture pool. This man also ran well head-lined after election.

But the one man that every working man should rally for and carry the banner for is a well-known judge. A worker himself, a union man and a self-made man, his knowledge and his money were self-gained and not gotten by inheritance. But will labor recognize this fact in time to clean out the city hall and some of the present directors that have been responsible for more corruption in city politics than ever before? And that, friends, is a big order.

Well, friends, I told you a while back about Chester James getting married. A big event in any man's life. But his birthday happened to fall on the same day as yours truly, and that was another big event—and how! Mrs. James took care of inviting the guests. And was the list complete? Nothing else. The family and I arrived on the scene about 8 o'clock—late as usual—and the guests were all at the table. So I joined them (in the cellar). Buttermore was already there, along with James, Coy, and Arnold Gregorie. Then we joined the women folks at the table of Chet's in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. Temple. And was that table a success? As far as eats were concerned nothing was missing until I got up—then everything was missing. And then a lengthy sojourn to that cool cellar. (Note: The evening was awfully hot.) In the wee small hours of the morning we staggered—I mean crawled—no, walked out of the cellar and started for home. My hat and tie were found back of one of the dining room radiators. Buttermore and Coy both lost their coat, and Arnold, after looking for ten minutes for his hat found it on his head. So here is hoping for more birthdays!

There have been some mighty big fish caught around here this summer. For proof ask "Bob" Steihl to relate some of his experiences with the oversized finny species. They would be very interesting even if they were true.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Pangratz, of Maumee, Ohio, recently returned from a short trip through the Mammoth Caves in Kentucky. Bud says he has first hand information as to what hell is like, and is leading a better life.

Our only Scot here—I won't mention Hugh's name this time—is a great golf player. Recently, after playing 18 holes and coming out ahead of the foursome, he was seen crying. Examination proved that he had been playing with an onion.

William Daugherty was one of the unfortunate ones to be laid off in the last layoff. I hope it won't be for long, Bill. Louis Shirtsinger and Henry Tansley are traveling from coast to coast this fall. Louie is going to the west coast through Canada and returning by way of San Francisco, and Henry is traveling east, hitting the bright lights of dear old Broadway and returning by compulsory.

There are two new faces in our trouble crew. Those of Walter Cominess and Robert Hatfield, both hard workers and have attained their present positions through hard work and their knowledge of their work through schooling and experience and the interest these boys have shown toward their work. I hope that they do not stop there, and they won't, for ability will be recognized. Three more cases of recognized hard work are the three newly-appointed foremen, Anthony Diewald, Ed Holland and Nelson Sasse, and may they never again know the pain of a spur corn.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It is the best source of news about your union and the labor movement.

## L. U. NO. 314, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

For about three hours I have been reading the letters published in our last issue of the WORKER and they are very interesting, bringing out the true conditions that exist in the different parts of the country.

Several points repeat themselves in most every letter, where conditions are expressed. One item is everywhere "the lack of work," and as we look around if we had a fair portion of the non-union work being done by non-union contractors who continue to do non-union work there would be work for all. Now just what is the cause of this? Is it that the building trades don't function or the Central Labor body does no work, or that the contractors just won't have a union man on the job?

Now a union organization is a child of some number of brothers' brains and like a child we can not put them upon a shelf and expect them to be there any old time we choose to give them our attention because they grow up and demand certain things and the result is we have to go out and work for them, and not ask or expect someone else to do for us what we can do ourselves.

I am interested in one of our locals that is working along these lines. Camden now is having a between jobs period.

A few of the Brothers are being taken care of out of town with the remainder taking care of the small jobs.

I might say in closing that if any of the Brothers desire any information on where to fish see Brothers Kilroy and Coyle, they have actually caught more fish this summer than were caught in any of the fish stories you have read.

WM. H. CREELY.

## L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

As I have arrived home safe and do truly hope all delegates have done likewise, I would like to inform the delegates from Local No. 125, Portland, Oreg., that I will have the board taken from the windows now that I feel sure that they are too far from here to return. However, in the same breath let me say that I send to them and all other delegates my best wishes and hope to have the pleasure of meeting them again and would be pleased to hear from any of them.

G. H. BLAKE,

Delegate from Local No. 323.

## L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

September has almost passed and with it some of the best weeks in the history of our organization. Our last meeting in August proved one of the finest on record. Many contentious matters were up for discussion but the debates while very earnest were conducted along orderly lines with the witty thrusts of John Noble and Fred Todd adding enough zest to the evening to make it well worth the time spent.

It was decided to make a determined attempt to win the Labor Day parade honors for the third successive year of our history. An assessment of two dollars was agreed upon for every member failing to take part in the parade, the money so collected being deposited in a special reserve fund of the local.

As anticipated the turn out was splendid, and Local No. 353 officials had every reason to be proud of the fine body of men which represented the brotherhood in the annual show of co-ordinated strength as depicted in the ranks of organized labor.

Our float won the first prize, but splendid as was the appearance and numerical strength of our local we were forced to bow to the lathers who marched in special uniforms, the novelty of which won them first prize. So we have had a temporary set back, but watch out for the electricians when next Labor Day rolls around.

Considerable regret is felt in executive ranks these days over the possibility of the Union losing four or five of its best workers and friends, who are taking out withdrawal or travelling cards in order to follow new lines of employment. Prominent amongst these are Jack Gardner and Archie Wright, two of the old guard whose sincerity to the cause of organized labor has never been doubted. It is inevitable, however, that good men must advance in their profession, so really our loss is someone else's gain. Local Union No. 353 wishes these men all the luck in the world wherever they go.

Brothers Nutland, Forsey, Price and Shaw have returned from the convention at Miami. They report a very constructive meeting was held and a good time had by all. For the more serious side of their journey it can be said that it has been an education to meet so many of the boys from other parts of the country and to find just how the business is handled in some of the largest locals in the Brotherhood. Brother Forsey returned to Toronto immediately after the convention but the other three ambassadors of the Queen City extended their holiday by a trip to Cuba and a return boat journey to New York.

These three musketeers report a wonderful time in Cuba, and a not so wonderful trip on the ocean en route to New York. A severe storm was encountered and Brother Shaw, being a Scotchman refusing to give anything up was the only one in the party not to get sick. As the storm increased in volume Jack Nutland, our president, sick as he was, ordered Brother Shaw to read the ship's rules and directions for taking lifeboats. The constant ringing of various storm signal gongs had Brother Shaw dizzy trying to figure out what it all meant.

Before he had been able to find out what two gongs meant, half a dozen other signals had been given so he finally gave it up as hopeless. Brother Price's only comment on this part of the trip could be summed up in two sentences. The first day he was afraid that he would die, while on the second and succeeding days he was more afraid that he would not die. Just the same they all arrived safely back in Toronto, and we think them just as fine a quartette of officers as can be found in the Union.

At our last meeting a special committee was formed to co-operate with Brother Brown in lining up some of the work now passing into the hands of unfair contractors. If this is a success it will be one of the best moves ever made by our organization.

Work here is not as flush as it should be but we are getting along quite well and for now conclude with usual good wishes to all.

FRANK J. SELKE.

## L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Hello, Brothers, we're "on the air" again, whether you like it or not, and though we have no good news to shout, we'll smile and bear it, for things are never so bad that they couldn't be worse.

A good many Brothers of Local No. 369 are helping our city—in the way of pressing bricks, and a few have ventured forth into other parts seeking work and have been successful. The skies are gray and all is gloomy and it seems that it will be some time



before we will be able to see the "silver lining," but it must come and will.

Our business agent, Brother Kaelin, is working hard to help chase our "blues" away, but in these parts the "dollar" is in for plenty of "squeezing."

Brothers, to bring "you and yours" happier days, the only quick and sure way is co-operation from each and every member. With all of us pulling and boosting together we are bound to pull through and appreciate our rewards more because of the effort put forth, for after all the things that we strive hard to obtain, are always appreciated more. Brothers of 369, all together now toward one goal, and that is, prosperity to all.

ROBERT BARRY.

#### L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Enclosed find a picture of the intelligentia of Local No. 377 and their cousins from No. 103 and No. 259, and many other locals in New England as believers in advertising. We are sending a copy to the local newspaper and to the WORKER and the chief of police has asked for one. Some of the boys have a worried look on their faces as a stranger with a slouch hat, dark whiskers, goggles, and a paper in his hand that looks like an attachment, is hovering around the pay window. Either that or they have discovered a pad of pink slips sticking out of Gus Mair's hip pocket.

The arrow points to Charlie Reed, our business agent, with Mair on his right and Knobel, the "super" on the job, on his left, the best skipper that ever scuttled a ship. Attention, Paddy Sullivan, Chicago, Carl Abel and Otto Anderson of No. 3, the fellow with the skull cap is friend Kimball. His last crop of cider went vinegar, hence the forlorn look. Up country, where he comes from, they drink their cider like Mussolini his wine. Then at the right end is Bob Newman. Bob is smiling like a basket of chips. Bob was shot in the rear during the war and he is afraid they are going to take the picture from the rear.

We could write a book on this group, Shonker, Emil Overtime, Picnic Ryan, the Donahue twins, late of Greenwich, Steve Madden, you can tell by the look he knows that ain't a real bird up behind the camera, hard boy to fool. Then there are the Walsh sisters from Fall River. Nick isn't used to having his picture taken without shaking hands a la Greek, and Larry, from Salem,

although he is no son of a witch. Then comes Gustavsen and Murphy, the first broom under Mair. He doesn't believe yet all these men are working for him, still they must be. He has their numbers, and then Tommy Knowles and Don Pendleton. Don ain't intoxicated, his boots are full of plaster. Yoo Hoo Dolan and Lyman, the grand dragon of the International Order of Fagots. Matt Duschene, the timber wolf. Billy Ralph with a southern smile and those two baboons on the end, Kid Roberts and Mischand. And last but not least the mutt with his hat on near the center is your humble servant. Notice the stern mouth, roman nose and donkey ears. Also chairman of the safety committee and he points with pride to the fact that up to the time this picture was taken not one of the men in this picture was killed; some of them have their faces disfigured, but they were born that way.

All kidding aside, when this letter is read in the WORKER, the job will be pretty well dissipated and the dear Brothers will be scattered to the four winds, so enough for now. The only missing feature is Chuck Keaveney the best little organizer in the Brotherhood, and before I close all comedians go from ridiculous to the sublime.

I want to tell you the story of a brief case. A certain Brother on every meeting night rode me heavy to buy a brief case, as mine was falling apart, the handle was hanging on one hinge and the lock was broken. From one meeting to another I promised him. The same dilapidated case is in my possession and will be as long as I hold office, because I want to have something to remember him by. Rudolph Hagfeld, a union man to the marrow, a gentleman always, a great loss to the Brotherhood. More anon.

EDWARD A. MCINERNEY.

Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.

Editor:

Two months have elapsed since a communication was received from Local No. 392. It was good vacation weather and everybody, including myself, enjoyed it. We are approaching the fall season and play days will soon be over and everybody will be down to the hard grind. We have been fortunate to have the boys working, nothing too brisk but just moving.

In a previous issue of the WORKER a list of the Five-Day Locals was published, no

mention being made of Troy Local Union No. 392. We are the "pioneers" of the I. B. E. W. in the five-day field and are on our second year.

Our contractors' association, formed about a year ago, has failed to function. It will soon pass out of history if it lies dormant much longer.

We are having good meetings so far this year even in the warm, sultry months, and they were lengthy and the boys stayed.

All the boys who had sweethearts up until June were married and all those not married have no gals. Maybe some of the newly-weds stay to the meeting because they don't want to spoil an evening. How about that, Warren, Paul and others?

Brother William Ryan had a mishap. He fell from a scaffold at the Ice Plant, receiving three fractures to his arm. But "Bill" was to the meeting with his arm in a sling, gathering in the money. He is our treasurer. Brother John Smith is attending the Emma Willard Seminary taking a summer course. John is cake and candy maker. A number of the boys took to the air during the flying circus at the flying field. Boys, we have some airport here in Troy. Rated by army and navy officials as the best port in the east. Dave Bailey will soon have his aviator's license.

Brother William Coons, one of the "old timers," gave a lengthy talk concerning local matters, meetings in the hall and not on public thoroughfares and in public places. And he has derived something from his talk to keep him in trim to practice what he preaches. He sticks to his guns.

Brothers Taylor and Scott were elected delegates to the convention at Miami. Brother Opar has entered the motorcycle hill climb up Mount Beacon to be held on Labor Day. Good wishes, Paul; hope you win.

John Moore is spending his weekend in Canada. What for, we wonder?

Brother Taylor will have to sit up front at the meetings; although the secretary reads the communications in a clear, loud voice, he misses quite a good part. Jack is on the job though. He uses his voice and spares no one. He is fair.

Our delegates to the central bodies bring us good reports showing that they really attend the meetings.

The Harmony Quartet will be on the air over Station WHAZ, Troy, next month. Tune in, boys, and drop them a line if you are entertained.

JNO. J. SHERHAR.



THIS CHARACTERISTIC AND COSMOPOLITAN GROUP



**L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.**

Editor:

Hello, fellows! Well, I am back on the air again. But don't go away. I see several other local unions have missed. So many things have happened since last I wrote. Here is a list of our new officers: C. J. Hill, president; John Newman, financial secretary; R. Springer, recording secretary; F. S. Cook, sick committee.

We sent a good little Brother to the convention, and I know he will make good. We had a fine time here during our Spanish Fiesta Week, an annual event. You should see the fellows grow beards and dress up in Spanish costumes, both rich and poor alike. Women and children also go in for the spirit of the affair. Every hotel and camp ground were running over with guests, but we have a fine beach, no mosquitoes, only pleasure and comfort. The Graf Zeppelin went over Santa Barbara at midnight, so yours truly motored to Los Angeles after work next day and saw her leave there at midnight. I don't regret making the 125 mile trip after supper and know some of you would have enjoyed the moonlight ride along the ocean. One hundred miles of highway, seeing the blue ocean all the time. We have been kept busy and have taken in several new members.

Have just received a booklet from L. U. No. 3, New York, and certainly appreciate it, and would like to have all Brothers read it.

This newspaper clipping will tell you about our building trades council. One of our brothers is president, and he is a good one. Not being married he makes the Labor Temple his home; so he is on the job all the time. More power to him.

**"Our Building Trades Council"**

"Building trades council meets Wednesday nights, Hall No. 2, Labor Temple. Milton Cusack, president, 1212 E. Montecito St.; J. Smedley, secretary and treasurer, 25 E. Ortega St.

"In March, 1919, a committee composed of Brothers Geo. Schirm, George Luth and Thomas Scott, of the painters local, visited the several locals in the city asking that like committees be appointed to meet and form a building trades council.

"At the request of these Brothers on April 14, 1919, like committees from the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 114, Electricians No. 413, and Carpenters No. 1062, met in the old Pithian Building to consider the advisability of a building trades council, and at

the second meeting, May 5, 1919, the painters, electricians, and carpenters voted to send for a charter.

"On May 12, 1919, the Bricklayers and Masons No. 5, sent three delegates, with the report that they had voted to affiliate. The plumbers kept their committee in attendance but did not vote to affiliate until August 30, 1919; at this meeting Brother Ross Benedict of the bricklayers was elected president, and Brother E. C. Rodwick, secretary; and at the following meeting Brother James Faulkner of the bricklayers was elected financial secretary, and Brother Sprowl of the carpenters, treasurer, and on June 2, 1919, the council elected Brother George Schirm as their business agent.

"On June 23, 1919, the council received their charter and Brother James A. Gray, fifth vice president of the State Building Trades Council was present and installed the officers, the membership of the council at that time being bricklayers and masons, 20 members; carpenters, 180 members; electricians, 24 members, and painters, 86 members.

"Through the work of Brother Schirm as business agent, the hod-carriers were organized and affiliated with the council on July 21, also the plasterers and cement finishers received a charter and affiliated with the council on July 28, 1919.

"The work of organizing having progressed nicely the council voted to enforce the card system on jobs after a given date. This information having been given out, the employers got busy and organized an employers association and they issued a statement that the 'open shop' would be effective on and after August 22, 1919, noon, which resulted in practically a general lockout which lasted about six weeks. The settlement accepted was not entirely satisfactory but nevertheless put the council in a position to continue with their organizing work, and on September 22, 1919, the sheet metal workers were seated. December 8, 1919, found the Lathers No. 379, organized and affiliated with the council also.

"On April 14, 1920, having been elected president of the council in the previous month of December, was then elected business agent, Brother Schirm having resigned to enter the contracting business; this of course was with regret, as Brother Schirm had built up the council from three locals with a total membership of 290 to nine affiliated locals with a total membership of 568 within 10 months of time.

"The council continued to progress along

lines of enforcing the card system and bettering the working conditions and getting the wages of each craft up in the class of other cities, without any serious trouble, excepting for a period of two weeks in the spring of 1921, and at the time of the earthquake on June 29, 1925, the council was composed of 12 locals and a total membership of 1,136, and the card system in effect and force on every job of any consequence.

"During the past eight years our Council has experienced a period of activity and friendly relations with our employers in this locality. In 1925 we passed through the trying days following the earthquake and our organizations emerged from that experience in better shape than before.

"During the last few years our various local unions have been one by one getting on the five-day basis until all of them observe the five-day week at the present time. The plan is working well and apparently meeting with the approval of both building contractors and building mechanics. It has now been in force and effect for all the building crafts for nearly two years.

"In the handling of the various grievances that arise and require adjustment we have succeeded in working out a plan in conjunction with the builders exchange under which such grievances are jointly heard and considered and adjusted subject to the approval of both the builders exchange and the building trades council."

I hope this copy of the WORKER will be a banner one. Please, secretaries, give your name and address so that a brother who would like to ask questions can find you.

WM. H. WELCH.

1111 E. Gutierrez St.

**L. U. NO. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.**

Editor:

Well, fellow-workers, I can't say here we are again, but here we are anyway, and greetings to all of you. From the looks of my September issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKER and the amount of writing the honorable scribe of Local No. 68, of Denver, got away with, there is no limit on the space one can occupy. But as was said before here we are.

One of the big objects in being here is to let all our Brothers who have worked in and out of Old Chian know that we have had our first fatal accident which has come to a Brother worker of this local. Our ever loyal



OF MEN WORKED ON A BIG JOB AT LYNN, MASS.



and esteemed president, Howard ("Mose") D. Mitchell.

### "MITCHELL DIES FROM INJURIES

#### "Fall From Radio Tower at Airmail Field Fatal to Local Electrician

"Howard D. Mitchell, electrician employed by L. C. Phillips, who was injured when he fell from a radio tower on which he was working at the air mail field, died at Memorial Hospital Tuesday morning. Mitchell was working on the wireless tower when he loosened his safety belt to make it less tight. The belt slipped from his grasp and he fell 40 feet to the ground.

"Funeral arrangements, which are in charge of the Worland Mortuary, have not



BROTHER H. D. MITCHELL

been completed. Interment, however, will take place in Cheyenne.

"Mr. Mitchell was a member of the local electrician's union, the American Legion, Knights of Columbus, Elks and Holy Name Society. During the World War, he served in the United States Navy. He was born in Hanna, Wyo., but had spent most of his life in and around Cheyenne. He was 32 years old.

"He is survived by the following: A brother, Ray Mitchell; two sisters, Mrs. Earl Huffman and Isabel Mitchell; an aunt, Mrs. Mary Watson; two cousins, Mrs. Margaret Artist and Harry Watson, and other relatives."

Brother Mitchell has been a most faithful worker of this local since August 22, 1915, with the exception of time out during the World War, in which he served.

Brother Mitchell has held an office either as president or vice president and always on the executive board, and was a union man first, last and always.

This has been a terrible shock to the members of this local. We want all the Brothers to know, who have come in contact and worked with our late Brother Mitchell, that everything humanly possible has been done.

I sincerely hope that we can be with you again through these columns, but with more pleasant news.

ROSS A. TUCKER.

### L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

A joint meeting of Locals Nos. 1037, 409 and 435 was held the evening of September 23, for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegates, Brothers MacIntosh, Horne, re: the Miami Convention. Brother Grey, the president of No. 1037, took the chair. Brother MacIntosh gave a very carefully prepared report which was listened to attentively by all. We were all proud to learn that Canada was represented by 30 delegates and that Toronto was to be honored with the next convention.

At the end of his report Brother MacIntosh presented Local No. 409 with a gavel made of lignum-vitae wood, as a gift from himself. He reminded the railroad men of No. 409 that lignum-vitae wood was used in the "stone" axle lighting machines for preventing undue friction and he expressed the hope that this particular piece in its form as a gavel might be used for the same end in Local No. 409.

The trees are taking on their autumn tints and the evenings are drawing in. Winter is near and brings the season for larger attendance at meetings and greater local activity.

Night school opens about the 14th of October and it is the hope of the officers of the local that all apprentices will avail themselves of the opportunity to increase their technical knowledge by enrolling for the evening classes at the technical schools.

Next month I hope to be able to explain a report on the progress made with the special American Correspondence School courses arranged for by the examining committee. In the meantime, fellows, make your application! The fee is \$4 a year for a three year course, but don't let the fact that you are taking a correspondence course keep you away from night school.

G. R. ROBERTS:  
ETC. OF STEDIA

### L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

Hello, there little old world, doggon ya! No. 481 on the air again even though there isn't much to broadcast about, but I just got to have my say. Some time ago I got up on the floor of our local union meeting and asked why No. 481 never had an article in our magazine, and right then and there I got myself a job, but listen, Brothers, I never declined and I am trying to get an article in each month as you noticed. There was a small one in last month and it met with so much enthusiasm that it sort of made me feel good even though I am not a news hound, but as I started to say, I never declined the job, because it didn't pay a lot. One thing I would like to see is the different delegates be more active on their respective committees and attend regularly. It seems as though it doesn't mean anything to some to be appointed on a committee. They seldom attend, always have company come in at the wrong time or what not happens to keep them away. Let's get together and push a little harder. Some of these days will have a 100 per cent attendance and then things will begin to happen that we never thought was possible before. Now Brothers, we have a wonderful movement on foot here in old Indianapolis and take it from me, we are going some place with it. Oh, yes, sure it is politics but we have no party lines. It doesn't make any difference whether you are a Dem., Rep. (Prohi), or what; we want you to help us out. At the present we have something like five thousand names of voters registered and expect to double that within the next two

weeks, all working men and all for the betterment of our conditions politically.

Oh, my, no, we are not stopping at ten thousand voters, we are after thirty thousand and we are going to get it. Then again, you will see things begin to happen, so Brothers grab yourself a card of the Workers' Nonpartisan Political Action League, sign it and get in line and attend the meetings more. Now, before I forget it, I want to tell you distant Brothers that work here is awful slow with nothing in sight for the winter. What jobs are under way are fully manned and we have enough surplus men to take care of anything that might come up with some left over, so if you were coming in here, better bring plenty with you and don't forget the "heavies" for it won't be long now before the snow begins to fly and the rabbits get ripe.

Now that the convention is over and the stock of embalming fluid is sadly depleted in Miami, we will settle down to a long hard winter of shin baking and telling stories about the good times we had last summer, when everybody was working. Also about the big ones that got away, how much they weighed. I haven't had the honor of seeing any of the delegates that attended the convention yet, so I can't comment on what took place. I will say we had two good willing union men as delegates from No. 481 and if possible to do us any good they did it.

Well, Brothers, the fishing season here is getting at its best and there seems to be plenty of squirrels, although I can't find them and the rabbit season opens October 1, so we who are not working can at least have something to do to pass the time, even if it isn't very profitable. I am hoping that none of us have more than the regular holidays to use that way, but that remains to be seen.

With that I will sign off until the December number.

W. R. STARKEY.

### L. U. NO. 530, ROCHESTER, MINN.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, as I haven't written anything for the JOURNAL for some time, there is no doubt but what some Brothers think I have either broken by arm or died.

It is neither; it isn't laziness either; I guess I was just born tired and never got rested.

But as yours truly is just recuperating from a short illness, I will take time off resting and endeavor to enlighten you a wee bit relative to a few facts concerning our local activities.

First of all I wish to offer a correction in regards to the recent contribution to the JOURNAL from Brother O. S. Cummins. It was printed "Crimmens."

I also wish to extend to Brother Cummins the thanks of Local No. 530 for his straight forwardness in the writing of true facts concerning or relative to some of the members of Local No. 530.

It is true that the attitude of some of the Brothers of this local are deplorable, relative to their attitude towards co-operative unionism.

All locals are confronted with the same elements which we are forced to contend with here. They are the "card men" and the lack of union sentiment. The biggest problem of organized labor is how to meet this obstacle; it is no doubt vexing—the biggest factor is the "card men."

Brothers, when you have made a good union man out of something that should be crawling around on its belly with the rest of the worms, you have done a good turn towards society.



Show me a man who is willing to help obliterate organized labor, and I will show you a man who is insufficiently educated to enable him to understand its significance, or else a plutocrat who is willing to corrupt and degrade mankind for his own selfish gains.

Then show me a real union man and I will show you a man who is a friend to mankind; he believes in the advancement of everything that is good; he is up and above board; he is liked for his straightforwardness, and his morals are above par. Why?

Because he believes in education and he is always striving for advancement; he believes in the upholding of morals instead of trying to corrupt them; he is a fighter; his honor can't be bought with a plutocrat's money, and he is not a traitor to his fellowmen.

His friends are his greatest assets, for they are the ones to whom he can turn in time of trouble, because when the cards are turned up for a showdown they are the ones whom he can rely upon.

I am glad to report that after appointing a new committee on our wage scale agreement committee, which went "haywire," that we secured a raised set scale for journeymen without any opposition whatever from our employers. Apparently they are more than willing to co-operate with us in our endeavor to bring about better conditions and more harmony between employers and employees.

Brother James Roach, our worthy business agent, recently secured for us an agreement from the Municipal Power and Light Company, here, to-wit.: That they would hire all their men from now on through Local No. 530, of Rochester.

The above goes to show what can be done in the way of local advancement with a good man at the helm; one who can use strategy at the right time and in the right place; whereas a false move or a few false words would spell disaster.

We owe Brother Roach a vote of thanks for his ceaseless and untiring efforts towards bringing about better conditions. He is all for organized labor.

H. J. WELCH.

#### L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

In the passing of Brother R. A. Schmidt, Local No. 569 has lost another valuable member. Brother Schmidt became suddenly ill while working. He was taken to a hospital where his illness was diagnosed as an acute attack of appendicitis. He was operated upon immediately and for a while it seemed as though he would recover. But peritonitis set in and he died three days later.

Brother Schmidt was not only an active, loyal union man, deeply interested in the affairs of our local, but he was also an excellent mechanic. Capable and conscientious, his services as a mechanic were always in demand. We mourn his passing and miss him very much.

As Brother Schmidt was a member of the Executive Board, an election was held to fill the vacancy created by his death. Brother M. H. Bender was elected to fill the job for the balance of the year. Brother Schmidt's place on the examining board had to be filled also, so while we were at it two other vacancies on the board were filled at the same time. The successful candidates for the examining board positions were Brothers J. B. Bullard, Claude Cyren and F. F. Satterlund.

Our unemployment situation has improved slightly during the past month—but

very slightly. It is true that there are not as many men on the extra board but this is not due to any increase in employment. The reduction on the extra board has been caused by an exodus of some of our membership to other prospective places of employment in various parts of the country. As a result the membership of our local has dropped over 10 per cent. However, there is enough work coming up in the near future to take care of all of us—if we can hang on long enough.

R. A. MATHEWSON.

#### L. U. NO. 586, HULL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

I expected to announce the outcome of the three-year agreement, but it's still pending decision, though we are confident they will follow Montreal's example and sign on the dotted line.

The Gateneau Power Co. operators are getting restless and are asking for better conditions; they should be diplomatic and join us to get our aid. I'm sure we would help them, for only through organization can labor hold prestige or keep from reverting to slavery. Behold, the merging of banks, stores and every enterprise who would survive. Even the churches are uniting. Nothing new though, ants, bees and mosquitoes were united ages ago!

Lately we saw in glaring headlines the execution of a man and a woman for some crime; we wonder whose duty it is to abolish this barbarous tradition, for he would soon enter the Hall of Fame. Prison conditions could be reformed, too. Though we know it don't pay to be crooked, look at the cork screw, it's out of a job.

ED. RUNGES.

#### L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Brother Rockwell, who is the official press secretary, has asked me to write a letter for this month, which I said I would do, but I hardly know what to write about.

Work has been very good here for the last few months but is beginning to slack off a little now and some of the boys may again be found around headquarters.

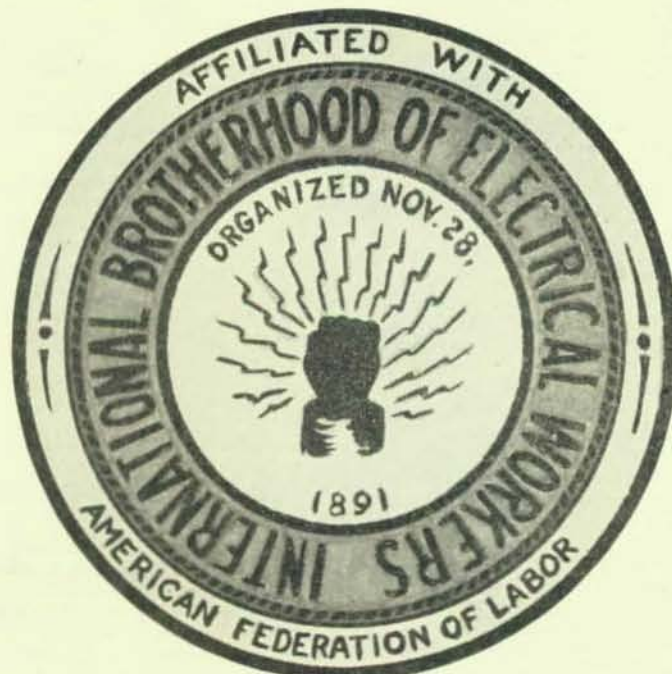
We have had several good sized jobs here this year but most of them are on the way to completion and that doesn't help to make the outlook for the next few months any better.

Local No. 595 is fortunate in that three of its members have qualified as school teachers and in addition to their regular day classes they are in charge of night classes two nights each week and these are classed as trade extension classes and a great many of the Brothers are going to avail themselves of the opportunity to brush up on some of the technicalities and also acquire some new ideas, and there are plenty of new ones, for of all the crafts and trades there is none which has as many new developments each year as the electrical.

A new field that is rapidly growing and in many instances is growing away from us, is radio and all of the many uses to which the vacuum tube is applied. The possibilities of the three element tube in commercial and power work haven't even been started to be developed, but those developments are surely coming and they will arrive with a suddenness that will leave a lot of us gasping and wondering what it is all about.

This was a bum letter before I started and it is rapidly getting worse the more I write, so the quicker I stop the better it will be.

### AUTOS NOW CARRY BROTHERHOOD EMBLEM



Actual Size

Autoists of the I. B. E. W. persuasion, plying the mazy traffic of city streets, can now be proud of the radiator emblem, available at the International supply office, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Through the enterprise of Secretary Bugnalezet this handsome emblem, in heavy enameled metal, durable as the best, in blue, white, and natural metal (gold), will make a decoration desirable for any car.

This is available at \$1.50 postpaid.



so here I stop. Lots of luck to all the readers of the JOURNAL.

J. D. LYLE,  
Press Secretary Pro Tem.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The convention being over, and the delegates having returned to normal again, we wish to be recorded as still in active duty.

One thing that was noticed in Brother Dukeshire's last article was his attitude toward the representatives of the International Office and the salaries paid.

He mentions particularly that if some of the old pensioners could get these \$400-a-week jobs we might be represented by more active men.

Had he been in the convention hall when the disability insurance was being discussed, he would have seen this phase of the work from a different angle.

It is a well-known fact that some of the ones he mentions are not as strong as could be for the locals, and that we are being dictated to in many ways, but, if the pensioners are good men and have been for all the years they have put into the industry, they should have backing enough to take them into places of power before they are retired.

The report of the convention rendered by the delegate from this local was apparently enjoyed by all the Brothers in attendance (which is not all that could have been—never is) judging by the "hand" and favorable remarks that followed his report.

The question of insurance was one of major importance with nearly all the members, even though most of us will not be eligible for 15 or 20 years yet and that will give ample time for changes to become effective.

It is really too bad that the pension should be such a restricted one, and yet we are told on good authority that it is the most liberal plan extant among unions today.

Fall is with us here with its nasty weather and increased chance for social activities of the locals, central body and individuals for the promotion of a better understanding and fellowship. Will this opportunity be lost as have so many others? In our community a howling league is being started to help. Dances are also in prospect.

I for one feel sure that the social activities of locals with 50 to 75 members would be an aid to all the rest of us little fellows, if they would print them.

Work here is pleasing at the present time and we are working 95 per cent.

The "talkies" have not bothered in this district very much, although there are a number of them installed and we are putting them in all the time.

Our greatest trouble seems to be to get an organizing committee to work on prospective shop managers and employers and produce. Committees of one to three have been started and not much accomplished, although some have really tried.

As mentioned by a contemporary, the assistance rendered by some representatives has been far from satisfactory, and even detrimental to local interests, while favoring the main office.

If some one will please send me a recipe for conciliation that will bring two stubborn camps together and keep them working, I will more than appreciate it; I will even reward the writer.

It has been said that "A little is good, more is better, but enough is enough, and any more is too much," so au revoir.

H. J. PAGE.

No man's education stops when he leaves school—if he wishes it to continue.

## LIFE AND YOU

By DAN REEDER

How hard to learn are the lessons of life.

We must strive, we must yearn in the bitter strife.

How often we fail; yet try once again,

But if we fight for the right, it shall not be in vain.

From childhood to manhood, what changes take place;

In towns, cities, nations, how rapid the pace!

Should one stop by the way, he's urged on with a prod;

We have left the old way, we've forgotten our God.

No thought for another, no offer to help;

No man is my brother, I am all for myself.

The lessons we've learned in life, now so rare,

All blessings received, are for others to share.

The beauties of nature, the real joys of life

Are all pushed aside in the struggle and strife.

The sun in its orbit rides high in the sky,

While under the chestnut tree, lonely I lie.

E'en lonely, 'tis better from clamor apart,

If only no fetter has bound in the heart.

Out of the source of true life we may sing

And cherish the days for the blessings they bring.

Though labor be hard and we've much to endure

Our hearts are yet light and by grace are made pure.

No gain in repining, so battle away,

Time spent in whining will ne'er win the day.

Look! Look ye ahead! the day will soon break.

His place in the battle, each one then must take.

The billows may toss, the tempest may roar,

We'll have gain and not loss, when the battle is o'er.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

A few important events have happened in the last two months and I would beg your kind indulgence and consideration if this article takes more than the allotted space.

The first event was Local Union No. 675 vs. electrical contractors in what had all the semblance of a bitter struggle for supremacy of a five-day week with an increase in wages. We were told on the floor, by Brothers whom we had every reason to believe to be authoritative, that the five-day week would possibly go over but not the increase. On this say so, we were more or less thrown into a state of turmoil. Some believing that we would be thrown out of work and surely conditions were bad enough without making them worse.

It seemed we would be making a big sacrifice, in demanding the increase, and in the end lose out. In the meantime Mr. Contractor had nothing to say; we were informed he was working quietly and when the time came for the expiration of our agreement he would close down on us. Things looked anything but bright, for several meetings bitter words were passed between the Brothers on this question. Then, as the time drew near we were in a quandary not knowing definitely what Mr. Contractor intended to do. At the last meeting, previous to the expiration of our agreement, several Brothers reported their contractors as saying they would not sign the agreement.

From all appearance we were going to have a forced vacation, but we had gone this far and could not turn back. The final word passed was, not to go to work if the agreement was not signed. Now, to wait with set jaws for the fatal day. What a shock! The contractors almost to a man signed up without any trouble.

The agreement committee, Brothers A. Stillwell, Schenk and McGough under the chairmanship of H. Schultz deserve a word of praise for their stand under adverse conditions. They realized it was a few within the local who were causing all the unrest and it was proven by the quick action of the contractors in signing up.

The second event was Local Union No. 675, and contractors association vs. fly-by-night contractors, for a city ordinance governing the safety of life and prevention of fire hazard in creating licensed electrical contractors and journeymen. This ordinance was passed with a little opposition from the fly-by-night. He realized it meant his chances of employing boys from the vocational school would come to an end. The safety of the trade and the public welfare did not interest him, he was fighting for the preservation of cheap labor. The majority of them will have to get out of business because they will be compelled to take an examination.

The city examining board consists of two contractors, one fair, two journeymen and the chief city electrical inspector. The journeymen are Brothers J. Pender and L. Rankin while chief electrical inspector is Brother Schardien.

With deep appreciation we extend our thanks to Brother Schardien and the license committee for their untiring efforts in our behalf. To Local No. 358, Perth Amboy, we owe a debt of gratitude for, after all they were the ones who made it possible for us to enjoy this condition. Last but not least the contractors and journeymen who used their influence with politicians in behalf of the ordinance.

The third event, and what an event, was our annual outing. The dinner was thoroughly enjoyed as well as the beverages. Well, Brothers, most of us have been to outings some time or another and know what events take place. There were swimming, ball games, eating, indulging and other indoor sports. It could be stated that Brother Sonso lost a few bucks and that a few others rode the chu chu train as well as the ponies, but that is their business and if I know mine I'll keep my mouth shut.

Now wait a minute, there's a helper over there who wishes to remind me that the journeymen were defeated at the hands of the helpers in a close and exciting (liar) game of ball. It was in this game that Brother Velbinger refused to continue as umpire when some missile barely missed him.

The outing committee, Brothers Kisaner, A. Stillwell and Higgins, did well and here's hoping they play a return engagement.

Well, well, congratulations George. Yes sir, Brother Wragg went and married the



dearest little girl in all the world. Allow us to congratulate the new Mrs. Wragg.

What was just said of Brother Wragg ain't nothin' to what Brother Froelich thinks of his bride-to-be. Yes, another George will possibly be married by this time. George, all joking aside, allow us to congratulate you and wish you happiness and the same goes for Mrs. Froelich.

TIGHE.

#### L. U. NO. 695, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

Well, here goes; as our regular scribe wended his way to sunny California and as I always like to see a line from L. U. No. 695, I will take it take it upon myself to write my first (and maybe last) letter.

I also can't help mentioning the death of Brother Gus Hanke, who was electrocuted while at work on July 19. While Brother Hanke had not been with us but about a year, we can not help missing him. Brother Eggers may be with us again, while we know Brother Hanke will not.

Well, the boys of L. U. No. 695 are trying to get a new contract signed up but up to date have had no success. We are expecting Brother O'Neal here to help us out and if any one can help us he is the one who can. We are surely depending on him. We are only asking a very little this time, a small increase in wages and a little change in the working agreement and feel sure the company will help us. Do not have to handle over 2,300 to 6,900 volts; of course, that is not much, but feel like it is worth 90 cents per hour. Anyway, if there is any one that handles 6,900 any place and gets any less than 90 cents an hour we would like to know where they are and where they hail from. It's not so bad in cold weather but in hot weather it is too hot. That's that.

It seems to be a problem everywhere to get the boys to attend meeting and keep their dues paid up. If some one will devise ways and means to do that they sure will have done something to deserve a medal or a lifetime membership and should not ever have to work again. I have been trying to get every member to attend every meeting for so long I am black in the face. I don't think it can be done. Boys, think of what it means to you to fall behind! Not a cent of insurance and then the wife will censure the local for not paying the insurance when it is not the local's fault; it is the fault of the member himself. Think it over, all you Brothers that are behind with your dues.

I wonder what has ever become of some of the old timers who used to belong to old Local No. 40, here in St. Joseph. Tom McKee, Tom Campbell and a lot of others I can't recall right now, also some of those who used to work in Topeka way back when Mother Bell used to have a big construction department and almost every lineman had a ticket. Say, if a lineman asked Ma Bell for a job now and he said he had a card—well, I guess there would be a big balloon ascension.

Well, guess I had better dead end this, as I am writing without authority and may get thrown out and the Editor may also throw this out.

D. W. (SHORTY) COWAN,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I guess this will be my last letter as press secretary of Local No. 734, because tonight I took out a traveling card to go back into Local No. 80, because I happen to be one

of the bunch laid off in the Navy Yard, and I must work elsewhere. Does anybody know where 'elsewhere' is? I haven't found out yet.

We listened tonight, to reports from our delegates to Miami. One of them said he couldn't remember all of the details, because he couldn't keep his eyes open half the time.

Anyhow, we were informed that the whole proceedings would arrive soon, in printed form, so that's that.

I believe that the "pacifists" have "messed things up" for us, as far as future work in the Yard is concerned. The outlook doesn't seem as bright as it did a month or more ago.

I visited Local No. 80 last night and found that they had every member working except one and that he wasn't worrying about it, so that doesn't look bad.

But, referring back to the "doings" of Local No. 734, at the last meeting, our financial secretary had a long list of members in arrears, but tonight the list had dwindled down to three, the others having come across with the "dough," which shows that reading the list of delinquents, to those present, who get after them on the job, has a good effect.

I am enclosing a clipping from a Norfolk newspaper, announcing the death of a well-known resident, John W. Cherry, who was a true friend of labor. The accompanying "cut" of his photo, I borrowed from "Ledger-Dispatch" and want to return it to the editor.

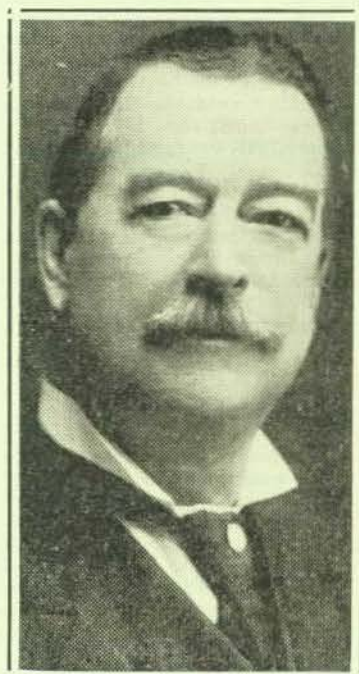
Would have sent this to you to be published in the September JOURNAL, but failed to get it in time. Beside the fact that J. W. Cherry was a true union man, there is another reason for his mention in the JOURNAL. He was the father of our financial secretary.

AL. SPALDING.

#### John W. Cherry Dies After Long Illness Prominent As Fraternal Leader and Legislator; Funeral Wednesday

John W. Cherry, aged 74, son of the late John W. and Mrs. Julia Cherry, well known Norfolk resident, died at his home, 325 Poole Street, today at 6.45 o'clock, after a long illness. Mr. Cherry was prominent in politics, fraternal organizations and business circles for more than a half century.

He entered the printing business in 1871 and in 1892 established his own business



JOHN W. CHERRY

which he was engaged in to the time of his death. Mr. Cherry was first elected to the house of delegates in 1886 and served through the sessions of 1886 and 1887. After a lapse of many years he was returned to the house in 1918. He fostered many of the state's most important laws, which included the widowed mothers pension bill, known as the Cherry bill, and many laws for the betterment of the fish and oyster industry.

Mr. Cherry was widely known throughout this vicinity for his work in fraternal orders. He held the highest executive position in the Improved Order of Red Men and was an active worker in the national organization. He was also a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Moose, Order of the Eastern Star and a number of others.

He was first married in 1876 to Miss Mary A. Peabworth, who died in 1900. The children of this union who survived him are Mrs. May C. Clement, Mrs. Winefred B. Beasley, J. Fred and Harry R. Cherry.

In 1905, Mr. Cherry married for the second time.

Besides his wife, Mrs. Della Cherry, and the sons and daughters already named, Mr. Cherry is survived by two sisters, Mrs. R. R. Morris, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Molly Willoughby, of Los Angeles.

Remains will be taken from the funeral home of James V. Derry, 346 West Princess Anne Road, to Freemason Street Baptist Church, Wednesday afternoon for funeral services at 3 o'clock. Rev. Sparks W. Melton will officiate. Burial will be at Elmwood cemetery.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

I am sorry to say we have missed the last two issues of the JOURNAL, but as it (the JOURNAL) has neither suspended publication nor gone into bankruptcy, I guess we weren't missed very badly. The writer has been a little under the weather and as nobody volunteered to act as press secretary, well, there was no letter. We have had a very busy summer up here. The telephones have done a lot of work, opening up one new suburban exchange and making ready for another next January. A \$9,000,000 building program in the city alone means quite a bit of work. Both the light and power concerns have naturally been busy also and that is all grist to the mill of Local No. 1037. Brother George Cameron drifted back from Lansing, Mich., and he says he is going to stay in Canada. Brother Carl Miller dropped in again in the spring and he has serious thoughts of becoming a Canadian citizen. Please don't tell Mayor Thompson, of Chicago.

Our business agent, Brother J. L. McBride, and our financial secretary, James Horn, are attending the convention in Miami. By the time this appears in print said convention will have passed into oblivion. We hope the boys had a good time and that they tackled the problems in a manly way and that something was accomplished.

I hope the extremely hot summer that we have had here—around 100 degrees in the shade—has not reached as far south as Toledo. The poetical effusions of Brother Dukeshire are becoming quite an interesting part of our very interesting JOURNAL. You're all right, Duke. Give us a little more like that August outburst.

IRVINE.

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It is the best source of news about your union and the labor movement.



## Ladies' Auxiliary

### AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

To the Auxiliaries of electrical workers extant.

Local Union No. 113, Colorado Springs, was organized three and one-half years ago, and seems one of the first assembled affiliations to its Brother unions. So far as I can fathom, as a local union, they advocated strongly the formations of auxiliaries throughout the Brotherhood and we are pleased to see response to this appeal through the columns of the WORKER. Each month there appear some fine expressions, something accomplished, something achieved by this union with the Local Union.

There is one more thing all auxiliaries should strive to have done, and that is a charter for such affiliated auxiliaries, from the I. O. at no cost, and some so-charted body be charged no per capita. This should be a complimentary effort to newly formed bodies, so encouraged by I. O. making them truly the sisterhood of the brotherhood. How's that?

We feel a closer bond of fellowship would be seen by the association of men and wives in the struggle for economic independence, where two are awake, than where one in the family really sees.

We feel that harmony would prevail more by united local union wives and Brothers, each knowing the other, and what organization means to each other, and incidentally to the ultimate good of the electrical worker, and all other organizations, were they united as a family. Thus, amalgamating into one fraternal union a spiritual and economic association, uplifting, inspiring and determined to accomplish the purposes set out by the fathers of the brotherhood.

We look forward to a side by side fellowship at each convention, or when the International Convention convenes, the auxiliary will call its delegates to convene. Of course, this is a dream, but they often come true, when men become men, and see with the universal eye, instead of that single one—where self is predominant. Why, if this companion is our mainstay at home, why not in our business?

We claim that the local union is a business, and establishes its offices in each city, and has become a thorough going part of the business of each city in which its influences are felt, and to increase its usefulness is to unite the women into this business copartnership, and also into the copartnership of the entire brotherhood.

Local Union No. 113 auxiliary is one of the most successful assemblies in our city for co-operation, harmony and true fraternal spirit. Once each month we meet and go through our order of business, discuss the various issues offered, both Brothers and sisters. Why one and not the other? Then the meeting becomes a social gathering and if you ever saw kids, I tell you come to Local Union No. 113 and see them.

We say with the spokesman, all work and no play makes a dull boy of Johnny. So we just become kids and let the spirit play and when we go home, whatever the time, we feel one more meeting has been well spent.

Once each year we have our all-co-operation gathering, which was held out in the mountains on Wednesday evening, August 14, having 58 adults, 12 children, and the auxiliary served a very sumptuous dinner. Delicious salads, potato ones, and many others, and to help awaken digestion in the weakened stomachs, ice cream and cake were

served with coffee, and say, how these boys can eat in the fresh air, out in the open, is a shame. To compile a menu, and work hard all day to prepare it, and see it disappear in a few minutes is truly marvelous; we enjoy it.

Contractors and families, journeymen and families, unite at these gatherings, and of course, contractors become kids, too, and all our differences are buried, and the melting pot is evident. And to see two contractors and two journeymen down on their knees pushing a peanut across the floor of a pavilion with an improvised pusher in their mouths was a scream, but this is glee; our fun is not all of life, but a goodly part of it should be. So we name these incidents only to inspire you sister auxiliaries to pass time away.

Come to the Rockies, out where the west begins, and play with us.

Sister Lucy Hall is president, and Sister Mary Burford, secretary. Ask her at 514 S. Weber Street.

I will hope for a general extension of the larger family in the brotherhood by the organization of hundreds of auxiliaries to the local union throughout the United States and Canada. Whoop 'er up and make the Brothers get busy.

MRS. PEARL LOBBEY.  
415 N. El Paso St.,  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

### LADIES' AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 177-862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

This is station L I V E W I R E, the Women's Auxiliary of the Electrical Workers' Locals Nos. 177 and 862, of Jacksonville, Fla., broadcasting.

It seems hard to start back to work after having a vacation, but wanted to let you know we're still working. Although it seems as if last month was vacation time for a lot of us, the ones here did some wonderful work. The hall looks as if Santa Claus had paid it a visit. The mosquitoes now get one of their biggest disappointments when they start in and run into the new screens which were put in by the men. The sunbeams now play hide and seek through new draperies and around new pictures which the Auxiliary hung. You will also find a picture of our new home at Washington, which the men got for the hall.

All of you that read Local No. 177's letter in last month's JOURNAL, know about the surprise that Locals Nos. 177 and 262 gave the auxiliary, the wonderful fish fry which was at the beach. We have to hand it to them, they know their fish. All the women know how grand it is to sit down to a wonderful meal, eat all you can then get up and forget there ever was such a thing as dishwashing. Some of the locals may have more members than we have, but where you find a bunch of better men, all around, than you find in Locals Nos. 177 and 862, we'd like to hear from you.

We're now looking forward to Labor Day, which we are spending at the beach. If any of you have ever attended a Labor Day at the Jacksonville beaches, you can imagine what a grand and glorious day we are going to have.

We're soon going to be listening for the Chicago Limited to pull in at Terminal, loaded with delegates to the Miami convention. We're sorry their stay in Jacksonville will be so short, but while here the auxiliary intends to do their part in entertaining them.

It is with regret we mention the losing of Brother and Sister H. Sternberg, who recently left us to go to New York, but we

want to say to the local and auxiliary that get their membership, you have gotten two faithful and loyal members.

Well, it's most time to sign off, but before we do want to say we are realizing more every day the good that it does for us to demand the union label. The results are, we're seeing union made goods on display in stores where we've never seen them before.

We notice that there wasn't a letter from any of the auxiliaries in last month's JOURNAL. We must wake up. We've got to do better than that.

Guess we'd better sign off before they cut us off. This is the women's auxiliary to the Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 177 and 862, Jacksonville, Fla., now signing off. See you later.

MRS. R. FLEMING HEMPHILL.



**R. THOMAS  
YOUNG puts  
a Permanent**

**WAVE IN LIGHT**

Have you ever wondered what makes the many-colored band of light around an object? The colors that appear in the beveled edge of a mirror? Or the broad, color-circles around a light bulb? It can't be direct reflection of color from the object glass or lamp—when that is white.

White light contains all colors. Passing through glass, or reflected from any surface, rays are bent. In criss-crossing each other, the light rays obliterate parts, sometimes all, of each other. Two white rays strong in red, may kill the red in each when they cross—and, white with the red taken out, becomes green! Thus, a white body might have a green halo from its own reflected rays. This knowledge the world owes to Dr. Thomas Young, of London.

"Any man can do what any other man has done," was Young's favorite maxim. But he did what no other man had done in the science of light. Born in 1773, of Quaker parentage, Thomas Young showed phenomenal power of memory and capacity for learning as a child. Young chose medicine for his profession and took his degree as doctor in 1795. He shortly became interested in optics. He proved that the crystalline lens of the eye is what changes focus and keeps the image of an object from distortion when we change distance in our glance. From optics to light was a natural step.

Newton's idea that light was an emission of particles from the light source was exploded by Young's investigation. Dr. Young said light, like sound, was conveyed by waves set up in the air. Just as two sounds may unite to make one louder sound, or as one sound may drown out another, two light rays may act similarly. When, as we showed at the beginning of this story, one ray destroyed a color in another, or all of another, Young called it "interference"—really a dark spot created in the light by the uneven qualities of the rays.

The efficiency of light depends on the even quality of its rays. The X-Ray Reflector gives the most efficient light. The even quality of light that is X-Ray reflected also increases the seeing ability of the eye.

No man's education stops when he leaves school—if he wishes it to continue.



# IN MEMORIAM

## Brother J. E. Chapman, L. U. No. 17

Whereas Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., Detroit, Mich., deeply regret the passing of our esteemed Brother, J. E. Chapman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, that they may be strengthened in their sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Chapman's family, a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers, and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

EDWARD J. LYON,  
F. DONAHUE,  
WILLIAM FROST,  
Committee.

## Brother E. A. Samperton, Governmental Branch of L. U. No. 26

It is with sorrow and regret that the members of the governmental branch of Local No. 26 mark the passing of one of our Brothers, E. A. Samperton. To his memory we pay the just tribute that is due to one possessing his splendid qualities as a man, a friend and a workman.

Whereas we extend to his family who are left behind our sincerest sympathy and condolence; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Brother Samperton, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our Brotherhood's official Journal for publication.

CLARENCE DURAND,  
N. L. COOPER,  
Committee.

## Brother H. H. Saunders, L. U. No. 88

Since it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to come into our midst and summon our faithful and respected brother, H. H. Saunders, to the Great Beyond. It is fitting that we should pause, and contemplate with respect and admiration His many many attributes and noble championship of those things most admirable in a brother and fellow workman; Therefore be it

Resolved, That in his passing L. U. No. 88, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal friend and brother.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere regrets and sympathy to the family and relatives;

Resolved, That our charter be draped to his memory for 60 days;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this meeting;

Resolved, That a copy also be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication.

MACE COMPTON,  
P. B. THEOBALD,  
C. C. BUMEN,  
Financial Secretary,  
Committee.

## Brother Benjamin O. Brill, L. U. No. 864

Whereas Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has been pleased in His infinite wisdom to summon to His kingdom our honored and worthy vice president, Brother Benjamin O. Brill; and

Whereas Local Union No. 864, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Brill one of its loyal and devout members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 864, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official monthly Journal.

CHARLES McCLOSKEY,  
FREDERICK WENDT,  
DANIEL RYAN,  
Committee.

## Brother George W. Carroll, L. U. No. 66

We, the members of Local Union No. 66, of The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Houston, Texas, mourn the death of our true and loyal Brother, George W. Carroll of Detroit, Mich., who so suddenly departed from us in the prime of his life.

As a union of brotherly love, our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his relatives, loved ones and friends with the regret that human hearts, at best, can only in a small measure, share the sorrow that is theirs and may God, in His infinite wisdom, bless and comfort them.

In memory of Brother Carroll, the charter of Local Union No. 66 shall be draped for a period of 30 days and this tribute spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his bereaved parents and a copy forwarded to our International Office for publication in the official Journal.

A. J. BANNON,  
J. M. LOVELESS,  
E. C. COPELAND,  
Committee.

## Brother Martin A. Thornton, L. U. No. 66

Whereas the Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has, in His infinite wisdom, deprived our organization on August 28, 1929, of one of our most worthy Brothers—Martin A. Thornton;

Whereas we, as members of L. U. No. 66, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to His will, we mourn no less the taking away of our Brother and fellow worker and our sincere and heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, and we commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a final tribute of L. U. No. 66, I. B. E. W., and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, one to our official Journal for publication, and a copy spread on our local minutes.

C. C. KING,  
I. R. SMITH,  
BOB MUHLOMANN,  
Committee.

## Brother Matt Wendelin, L. U. No. 77

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from our midst our most worthy Brother, Matt Wendelin; and

Whereas Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 77 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Wendelin and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 77 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 77, and a copy to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. L. O'NEILL,  
C. L. HARLEY,  
F. X. MCGOVERN,  
Committee.

## Brother James Fortin, L. U. No. 568

It is with extreme sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 568, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother James Fortin, better known as "Jim," whom God, in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst.

Brother Fortin was a man of courage, responsibilities, a true and loyal citizen, and a true and faithful worker for the cause of organized labor.

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and Brother, and though we bow to the divine will, nevertheless we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union

No. 568, I. B. E. W., extend their sympathies to his wife and family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, one to our Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

L. A. RICHARD,  
President,  
P. THOUIN,  
Vice President,  
A. PICARD,  
Financial Secretary,  
Committee.

## Brother Francis H. Welch, L. U. No. 286

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 286, of New Albany, Ind., mourn the sudden death of our Brother, Francis H. Welch, but Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of all mankind, has seen fit to take him from our midst; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 286; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family and a copy to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

CHAS. MILLHOLLAND,  
ALEX BARKER,  
O. MCGARVEY,  
Committee.

## Brother Francis P. Manley, L. U. No. 113

It is with deep sorrow we members of Local Union No. 113, of I. B. of E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed friend and Brother, Francis P. Manley, but Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of all mankind, has seen fit to take him from our midst; be it

Resolved, That we, the members and friends of the deceased as a body, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charters be draped for the period of sixty days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and to be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 113 and a copy to be sent to the Labor News for publication.

H. H. MORRIS,  
W. A. LOBBEY,  
J. A. KAMPLING,  
Committee.

## Brother George Markee, L. U. No. 20

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 20 deeply regret the sad and sudden death of our esteemed Brother, George Markee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved mother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this memorial be spread upon the minutes of our local, a copy be sent to his mother and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN SINNOTT,  
Recording Secretary.

## Brother W. A. Horstcamp, L. U. No. 26

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, W. A. Horstcamp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

Submitted by E. G. Boss and adopted by the local union.

## Brother John Leonard, L. U. No. 2

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 2, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of Brother John Leonard, but Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of all mankind, has seen fit to take him from our midst; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 2, extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for



30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

J. P. READY,  
ROY THORNHILL,  
WALTER KLEINSTERCHER,  
Committee.

#### Brother Fred Becker, L. U. No. 757

We, the members of Local No. 757, of Joliet, Ill., regret the passing of our late Brother, Fred Becker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family that they may be strengthened in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Becker's family.

WILLIAM SHERRY,  
M. TAYLOR,  
J. H. BARNES,  
Committee.

#### Brother Robert A. Schmitt, L. U. No. 569

We, the members of Local Union No. 569, I. B. E. W., of San Diego, Calif., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, Robert A. Schmitt, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life while performing his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

J. S. BULLIED,  
R. A. MATHEWSON,  
C. J. BROWN,  
Committee.

#### Brother Edward Cleary, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Edward Cleary; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Cleary Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our dear Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Cleary in this their time of great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. McAVOY,  
SAM GUY,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

#### Brother Frank Windfelder, L. U. No. 195

Whereas Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler and Holder of mankind, has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take from our midst on this earth our Brother, Frank Windfelder, to his Heavenly home; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory to him and that a copy of these resolutions will be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication in same.

EDW. G. WEGNER.

#### Brother George Hardy, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Hardy; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the passing of Brother Hardy one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother

and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Hardy in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,  
WILLIAM ADAMS,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

#### Brother W. E. McWillis, L. U. No. 125

The onward march of time is marked by the passing of friends and loved ones—and we can only bow in sorrow at the parting of the ways.

It is thus that Local Union No. 125 records the loss of Brother W. E. McWillis, and henceforth numbers him among those former members who have taken their final withdrawal and are now enrolled in the great Brotherhood Beyond.

In realization of their bereavement, our sympathy, heartfelt and deep, is extended to the loved ones left behind, and we would assure them of our desire to afford such comfort as friendship can command at such a time.

In memory of Brother McWillis, the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute forwarded to his loved ones, a copy published in our Journal, and spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

R. I. CLAYTON,  
DALE B. SIGLER,  
J. SCOTT MILNE,  
Committee.

#### Brother Fred W. Baker, L. U. No. 348

It is always with a feeling of sadness that we record the passing of a member of the Brotherhood, but Local Union No. 125 has, perhaps, never had to report a case so pitiable as that of Brother Fred W. Baker, a member of Local Union No. 348, of Calgary, Canada.

Through efforts of the Brothers of Local Union No. 348, Brother Baker was enabled to reach Portland, in the hope of being admitted to the Veterans Hospital here, as he was in the advanced stages of tuberculosis. However, he was ineligible for admittance to that institution, and was finally admitted to the County Hospital, where, after a few weeks, he passed away, on September 9.

A member of the Brotherhood for less than a year, without known relatives, without even acquaintances here except the few Brothers in Local Union No. 125, who had rendered what assistance they could, he went to his final home.

In respect to his memory, the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute forwarded to our Journal for publication and spread upon our minutes.

R. I. CLAYTON,  
DALE B. SIGLER,  
J. SCOTT MILNE,  
Committee.

### Lightning May Jump By

Why it is dangerous to be near a tree that is struck by lightning but safe to be near a lightning rod that receives a similar flash is explained by Mr. F. W. Peek, Jr., of the General Electric Company in the latest of the "Research Narratives" issued occasionally by the United Engineering Society of New York City. The difference is due, Mr. Peek believes, to the fact that electricity passes more easily through the lightning rod than through the tree. Dry wood conducts almost no electricity, but a living tree contains millions of tiny tubes filled with sap and stretching from the roots to the topmost leaves. To some extent electricity can move through these tubes of sap, so that a living tree is a partial conductor. It conducts well enough, Mr. Peek states, "to 'attract' lightning as easily as the best copper rod, but unlike the copper rod, it does not conduct well enough to carry the heavy current when struck, and side flashes result to nearby objects." If one of these nearby objects happens to be a human being who has taken shelter under the tree from the thunder-

shower a fatality is almost certain. Results of laboratory and field tests with the "artificial lightning" generators which his company has constructed confirm, Mr. Peek's report indicates, the popular idea that trees and other lofty natural objects are dangerous places to be when a thunderstorm is going on. Buildings protected by properly designed lightning rods are much safer.

### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 525)

have been made of attempts of the power trust to use the very public schools for its propaganda and the most flagrant bribery and corruption have been revealed.

The teachers, the only ones who know the facts about the present ailments of the school system, cite the danger of "mass production in education"—overcrowding, insufficient and underpaid teaching forces, school politics and favoritism, and intimidation such as in the Seattle situation where public school teachers were forced to sign yellow dog contracts and separate from their union. Hundreds of instances have been known where progressive teachers have been forced out of jobs because they sought to teach their pupils to think, rather than to learn by memory. Now the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is supporting the Minnesota teachers in their effort to gain a teachers' tenure of position law, to give them academic freedom and protect them from oppression. They appeal for the continued aid of labor.

We working people everywhere must guard against corruption of our schools. We must co-operate with organized teachers for a fair deal for them, and for us, as well. A teacher who belongs to an A. F. of L. union is not likely to tell your child that union men are dangerous radicals; that people can't build homes because building workers' wages are too high; that union leaders are grafters, or any other lying propaganda against labor so often directed to the ears of our youngsters.

Learn to know your own boy or girl's teacher. If she is not in sympathy with labor, and does not belong to the teacher's union, perhaps it is because she has never been given the opportunity to understand labor's aims. Go to your parent-teachers' association meetings, meet other parents and talk over school problems. Because many parents think they haven't time for the association, the person who gives faithful attendance and presents constructive ideas is sure to become of influence. And above all watch your school board. We must have labor representation here. Co-operate with your teachers, don't combat them, give them the help they need to make the schools what we want them to be.

"Working men and educational leaders together gave us the free, tax-supported school. These two classes of workers are today an ideal combination to guard this great social institution, America's happiest adventure in collective good sense and good will."

Read your JOURNAL faithfully. It is the best source of news about your union and the labor movement.



### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

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## FAN MAIL SUPPORTS UNION'S FIGHT IN HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from page 518)

and to submit to impartial arbitrators any questions on which agreement could not be reached. Later, on June 28, Equity widened the scope of its move by including those doing chorus and atmosphere work and made the order cover silent as well as audible films.

The film industry, pride of the Southland, has stood shoulder to shoulder with manufacturers and other employers in trying to keep unionism out of this territory, and to maintain open-shop conditions.

The studio electricians were the first to obtain recognition. Once the electrical workers were successful, other groups followed and today, excepting the players, virtually every branch of workers in the studios is organized and working under an agreement effected by its union.

The Big Five of the unions are the electricians, musicians, carpenters, painters, mostly scenic artists, and stage hands, including sound technicians and others engaged in operation on the set. Other unions are those of the plasterers, utility workers, cameramen, assistant directors, laboratory technicians and costume workers.

### Union Movement Strong

All are reported strong in membership, representing, it is claimed, from 70 to 80 per cent of the workers in the various branches employed in Hollywood. One, the Cameramen's Union, which is the latest addition, with 800 members, is said to number practically 100 per cent of its membership possibilities. These unions are members of the Motion Picture International Committee and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Certain important local business and financial interests are said to be urging the movie magnates to a stubborn resistance, although less powerful factors in Hollywood and Los Angeles business circles are demanding arbitration, as the idleness of actors is affecting business.

President Gillmore, of Equity, has this to say:

"Without Equity shop and 100 per cent Equity casts we cannot insure the faithful execution of contracts. Under existing contracts our members are frequently compelled to crowd two days' work into one. For example, here is the case of one player engaged for 30 days. They worked him day and night and finished in 15 days. Here's the case of another engaged for 20 days. They pushed him to the limit and finished in 10 days. I could cite many cases of driving and lack of consideration by the producers. A more specific picture, however, is the following letter from a member, which was read before a large meeting, and is chosen from among a number of similar complaints to be cited here because of its definiteness:

### Real Life Stories

"Worked at the \_\_\_\_\_ studio in the picture called '\_\_\_\_\_' Worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight. Very disagreeable conditions; dirty dressing rooms, never cleaned in eight weeks. Some of the girls got diseases.

"Ten girls forced to do acrobatic stunts on a dangerous web. One girl fainted while upside down. Foot slipped out of loop; she twisted her hip severely trying to save herself.

"We were getting \$60 a week. Studio gave us \$45 a week when we rehearsed and \$75 a week when we worked. We would

rehearse four and five weeks at \$45 and then shoot one day for \$12.50 more.

"Had a seven-day contract at the \_\_\_\_\_ Studio. One girl was ill and couldn't work one day and they docked her one-sixth instead of one-seventh.

"\_\_\_\_\_ asked her to go out with him her first day on the set and made advances to her girl friend.

"\_\_\_\_\_ insisted that sex be stressed in the dance numbers.

"On the picture '\_\_\_\_\_', worked from 6 at night until 6 in the morning with two directors working in relays.

"Worked eight hours and then called to come back without pay. One girl went back and the rest were given lecture and told that that girl could work for them as long as she liked.

"\_\_\_\_\_ and her girl friend, \_\_\_\_\_, were the first two girls to walk out. They were working on the picture '\_\_\_\_\_'.

When they said they would not work the studio put a guard around them to prevent their leaving the studio. They were told that Equity said they could stay there, that it was all right. They later talked to \_\_\_\_\_ and found this was not true.

"One stretch on '\_\_\_\_\_', worked 22 hours at M. G. M. rehearsing for one number and shooting another."

All such charges are denied by the picture makers, but not directly, for it has been the Producers' Association's policy from the start apparently to ignore the existence of equity and its demands, and beyond a brief five-line statement, to say nothing officially as an organization about the situation. The statement said:

"We will continue to engage artists for our productions only under the fair and just form of contract which was formulated by representatives of both producers and motion picture actors. We cannot be restricted as to the sources of our talent."

The producers have refused all suggestions looking towards arbitration on the ground that there is nothing to arbitrate.

Several weeks ago an effort was made by a group of leading film figures to start a backfire against the Equity campaign.

### Shadow of Company Union

This meeting was one of the outstanding events of the conflict so far, and will live long in the memories of those who were present. It was called by a group of five Equity members, led by Conrad Nagel, the others being Lois Wilson, Basil Rathbone, Ralph Forbes and Rod La Rocque. Their intention was to make it a protest meeting.

Staunch Equity members, however, packed the grill room of the Beverly-Wilshire, where the session was held and amid turmoil and confusion, bitter personalities were hurled and cries of "traitor" and "scab" heard.

Hot and wilted stars in their shirt sleeves stood for hours, first on one foot, then on the other while the exciting interchanges between the two factions went on. Clarke Silvernail, member of Equity's Council, was booed and hissed by friends of Patsy Ruth Miller for a sharp remark made to her in the heat of argument; Nagel was assailed in scathing terms, Willard Mack became a center of controversy, and the battle went on until Hedda Hopper got up and said she "never had seen people act so disgracefully."

Before the meeting ended a petition was put through by the "rebels" asking President Gillmore to call a special closed meeting of "paid up members" for a discussion of the situation and the selection of an ex-

ecutive committee to represent "the motion picture actor." Thirty names of members in good standing were necessary to make this petition valid, according to Equity rules, and 33 of those present signed.

The signers were: Conrad Nagel, Ralph Forbes, Noah Beery, Hallam Cooley, Claude Allister, George K. Arthur, Bessie Love, Helen Ferguson, Francis X. Bushman, Basil Rathbone, Hedda Hopper, Patsy Ruth Miller, Florence Eldridge, Ramon Navarro, Lloyd Hughes, Charles Heinie Conklin, Eileen Percy, Frank Losee, Jr., Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Stanley Smith, John Cromwell, Jane Keckley, Leila Hyams, Donald Crisp, Ronald Colman, Clive Brook, Estelle Taylor, Jack Dempsey, Philip Strange, Eleanor Boardman, Willard Mack, Anders Randolph, John Gilbert, Lionel Barrymore and others sympathetic to the move were present but did not sign the petition.

Subsequently President Gillmore stated that only 11 of the 33 were paid-up members—Hallam Cooley, Hedda Hopper, Charles Heinie Conklin, Marie Dressler, Donald Crisp, and Anders Randolph being suspended members. What would have happened had the petition been presented will apparently never be definitely known because to date no further action has resulted. Thus the so-called rebellion appears now to have been a futile gesture.

### Fan Mail Protests

As a result of union labor's efforts a new kind of fan mail already is being received by those players who have spoken against Equity or who allowed their names to be used against the Equity movement. Also, at least one demonstration against the showing of a film in which one of the stars in question appeared was reported by Secretary J. W. Buzzell, of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council speaking to an Equity meeting. This occurred in Pittsburgh, it is said.

If the dispute is not soon adjusted, a sympathetic strike of the union craftsmen in the studios is considered by many close to the situation to be highly probable. President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor has issued a strong statement of support for Equity, and speakers for the various unions at Equity meetings have emphatically declared, "We dare not let Equity fail in this effort."

The suit which Equity has just filed against Warner Brothers and Tully Marshall, and which President Gillmore says is but one of a series to be started covering the cases of Equity members who have defied the organization and accepted new contracts on the terms contained in the standard form as approved by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Equity calls the Academy a "company union" and refers to it in scornful terms.

According to Paul N. Turner, of New York, Chief Council for Equity, who is now here, this legal move will thresh out a question never before settled in the courts and make an addition to the labor laws of the land. Turner contends that in view of the character of Equity's membership agreement, it is as much a violation of contract for the producers to induce Equity members to sign other than the proposed Equity form of contract as it would be for Equity to call out its members still working under agreements made before June 5.

An analysis of the situation indicates that Equity pins its hopes of victory upon the following:

1. Crippling of picture production by making casting difficult or impossible;
2. Arousing public sentiment in its favor,



particularly of those who are members of unions or favorable to union labor.

3. Creating difficult and expensive situations for picture exhibitors through this aroused public sentiment.

4. Exerting pressure through local business as it suffers increasingly with continued and growing idleness on the part of film players.

5. Harassing producers with legal moves such as the suit against Warner Brothers and Tully Marshall.

6. Inducing, as a last resort, a sympathetic strike of the various craftsmen employed in studios and theaters who are members of unions. Equity is fighting desperately, for it has staked much upon this contest. Defeat for it would be a crushing blow. The equity meetings, which are usually held twice a week, are the greatest show in Hollywood. The meetings are open to all, and each week the crowds have grown, so that twice it has been necessary to move to larger halls. The gatherings are now held in the American Legion Stadium, the scene of Hollywood fights of another character, and are attended by 5,000 to 7,000 people.

The hall is flooded with light. In the center the fight arena, with its padded floor, is roped off. At one end of the stadium is a stage and upon this appear President Gillmore and leaders in the Equity cause, the faces changing from week to week, though some of the "regulars" are nearly always there. Here is George Arliss, one of the staunchest of the staunch, with Mrs. Arliss at his side. There is Nance O'Neil, always on hand. As one's eye roves over the audience or the stage it lights perhaps upon Reginald Denny, Chester Conklin, the James Gleasons, Joseph Schildkraut, Robert Edson, Jetta Goudal, Joe E. Brown, Ann Harding, George Fawcett, Ben Lyon, Helen Ware, Tom Moore, James Kirkwood, Clarke Silvernail, Sam Hardy, Ned Sparks, Leo Carrillo, and many more whose names and faces are widely known.

#### Celebrities Participate

George Arliss presided at several meetings. Mae Murray gave a ringing speech at one. Jetta Goudal, piquant foreign actress, has made a great hit with her spirit and her speeches in slightly broken but well-phrased English. Nance O'Neil made a dramatic plea for solidarity. George Jesse, Joe E. Brown and Charles Chase provided some comedy with a serious message. James Kirkwood makes the rafters ring, likewise Clarke Silvernail, Chester Conklin says a bit now and then and one should not forget that militant soldier-actor, Captain Pat O'Hay. Also the veteran, George Fawcett. And so it goes from week to week.

When the first organized walkout occurred June 5, it provided the meetings with one of their big moments. In this walkout, 64 chorus girls and boys, members of Chorus Equity, quit work at three studios on musical-talking pictures and before the gathering in the stadium were acclaimed as Equity's "shock troops." The number of idle chorus members has rapidly grown since then and now is close to 200, according to Equity.

Another dramatic incident was the clash between Francis X. Bushman and Clarke Silvernail before one of the sessions. Silvernail made caustic references to statements attributed to Bushman. The latter was in the audience and he rushed to the stage. His eyes flashed fire and his lips quivered with anger as he shouted, "I am not a catspaw for the producers nor a groveling beggar for Equity. I am for this

move so far as it is right, but not right or wrong."

Increasing idleness is throwing a growing burden upon the relief fund of the association. Not less than \$700 to \$1,000 a day is being distributed among needy members. Funds were raised by subscription and a big carnival.

So far the fight has been confined almost entirely to Hollywood and Los Angeles. Soon, however, according to President Gillmore, speakers will invade eastern and mid-western centers to carry the striking players' message direct to the people, and to stir up union labor to act.

The Los Angeles press, with one exception, is against Equity. To get a hearing locally the organization has had to start its own weekly publication and resort to the radio. It even has had difficulty in getting radio time, being shut off abruptly at one station, KMTR.

Perhaps no one feature of Equity's struggle shows the faith in the organization and the keen interest in the battle so clearly as does the startling increase in membership. Prior to June 5, the date on which President Frank Gillmore promulgated the order that Equity members must have Equity contracts and work in Equity casts, the membership in Hollywood was approximately 2,100. On August 10 this number had increased to between 5,100 and 5,200. These additions were drawn from all ranks of the acting profession. Members who were behind in their dues hurried to pay up, and many others, who had paid little attention to Equity for a long time, went to the headquarters to be reinstated.

#### Union Labor Joins

When the Equity Council was asked to proclaim August 1 as the deadline after which no applications would be received, hundreds of men and women, fearing that the Council would issue an order to that effect, flocked to the Equity offices, standing in line for hours to enter their applications.

Another outstanding feature of the battle has been the sympathy and support given by union labor. These expressions have been many and have come from many different unions. On July 22, J. W. Buzzell, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, sent a letter to each of the local unions, outlining the Equity struggle and its causes and asking each union to co-operate to the extent of voicing their disapproval of any pictures in which certain players appeared. The players placed under the ban were Clara Bow, Lionel Barrymore, Conrad Nagel, Marie Dressler, Noah Beery and Louise Dresser.

This letter had far-reaching effects, far beyond the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Council. From all over the country, even from as distant a city as Boston, even from Canada, came reports that labor unions had heeded the call of their Los Angeles brethren and had issued calls to their members to express disapproval of these players and of the theaters which showed their pictures.

At one of the series of great Equity meetings which have been held in the American Legion Stadium in Hollywood, a representative of the electrical workers spoke to the

Equity members. He did not appear as representing the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he said, but he declared that he did voice the sentiments of practically the entire membership of that organization in Los Angeles. This membership was behind Equity in its fight, he said, and could be depended upon to support the actors in any way desired.

The Pasadena Labor Board also got into the fight when the Paramount studios sought to obtain the use of Tournament Park at Pasadena to take scenes for a picture entitled "Sweetie," planning also to use boys and girls from the Pasadena schools as extras. The Pasadena Labor Board filed an objection with City Manager R. V. Orbison on the ground that, in making the application, the Paramount officials did not state that that company, in common with other producers, was engaged in a struggle with union labor. As a result of this objection, Mr. Orbison, through his assistant, E. D. Melcher, issued an order denying Paramount the use of Tournament Field on the dates requested "or on any other dates until further advices."

The American Federation of Musicians tossed its hat into the ring when, at an Equity meeting, J. W. Gillette, president of Local No. 47, declared to 4,000 Equity members: "You've got to win. Organized labor has got to see that you win."

When, on July 29, the union musicians walked out of the Hollywood Bowl because the Bowl Association refused to employ a union electrician to do work which had been done by a gardener, the musicians again showed their friendliness to Equity by having Mr. Gillette appear at an Equity meeting the following night, bringing with him a check for \$1,000 which he handed to President Gillmore to be added to the relief fund.

Still another evidence of the helpful spirit of organized labor came from the Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers. Many of the girls and women who are out of work because of the Equity struggle sought employment in restaurants. Some question was raised as to their right to do this work, and the Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers Union settled the discussion by offering honorary membership to every woman and girl in Equity during the present crisis.

Space forbids the mention of all the unions which have sent letters or telegrams to President Gillmore, pledging sympathy and support, but this action has been taken by scores of organizations.

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## CANADIAN NATIONAL'S BIG OIL ELECTRICS DESCRIBED

(Continued from page 517)

governor permits the multiple operation of the two units comprising the locomotive. Automatic reversal of radiator blowers occurs with reversal of the locomotive to maintain the flow of the cooling air in such a direction that the blowers assist the natural flow of air due to the pressure developed by the direction of travel of the locomotive. Means are provided for stopping either or both oil engines from either engineman's station.

A motor driven blower is installed in each cab to force ventilate the traction motors when conditions warrant in passenger service, and when in freight service.

### Full Speed Assured

The locomotive is equipped with Westinghouse type 14-E. L. air brake equipment, transfer valve and brake valve pedestal. Each unit of the locomotive has a 75-foot motor driven air compressor, which operates from the main generator during engine idling periods and from the auxiliary generator during the power periods, thus insuring full speed under practically all operating conditions. Automatic means are provided to prevent application of power on reversal of locomotive with the driver brakes applied, to protect against sliding wheels.

The foundation brake rigging, designed and supplied by the American Brake Company of St. Louis, represents the maximum in simplicity and flexibility for this type of chassis. Four-driver brake cylinders are provided for each unit, two of which brake the two forward pairs of drivers, while the other two brake the two rear pairs of drivers. A fifth brake cylinder is provided for braking the four-wheel engine truck. A hand brake is also provided for holding the locomotive when stopped, in case the air brake is inoperative.

A lead storage battery consisting of 56 cells of Exide M. V. A. 21,340 ampere-hour capacity, is carried on each unit. This battery is installed principally for engine starting but it also furnishes power for control lights and auxiliaries during part time. It is charged from the main generator during engine idling periods, and from the auxiliary generator during power periods.


The main frame of each unit consists of a Commonwealth casting having supports for the oil engine bedplate, boiler supporting casting, cab brackets, air duct, brake hangers and equalizer pins, cast integral with the side frames and crossties. The four-wheel and two-wheel truck frames are also of the Commonwealth type. The driver journals and two-wheel truck journals are waste packed, oil lubricated. The four-wheel truck journals are of the outside bearing type, floating bushing grease lubricated. The equalization system consists of one point of support at the centre pin of the four-wheel truck and one point in the equalization system on each side, the drivers being side equalized with the two-wheel truck.

### Many Collaborators

The mechanical design of the locomotive represents the results of the combined efforts of the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Locomotive Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Commonwealth Steel Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

The cabs and running gear were built and assembled on the frame by the Canadian Locomotive Company and the locomotive was equipped by the same company

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ON this offer we send you One Pair 8 inch Master Electricians Pliers — 1 inch longer than shown in picture. (Or if you want, you can have the 7 inch which will outcut any other 8 inch; or the small 6 inch size)

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under the supervision of the Canadian National Railways.

Each unit carries approximately 8,000 pounds of fuel oil, 11,000 pounds of boiler water, 3,000 pounds of engine jacket cooling water, 3,000 pounds of sand and 1,000 pounds of engine lubricating oil.

The supply of fuel oil will be sufficient for operation of oil engine and oil-fired boiler, operating under average conditions, for twelve hours. A motor-driven pump is mounted on each unit for filling fuel oil tanks. An oil-filling pipe is installed on the locomotive for filling either unit from a tank car at the end of the locomotive.

The supply of boiler water will be sufficient for heating a train of average length, for periods of from six to twelve hours, depending upon the outside temperature.

The traction motors are geared for passenger service and will develop 10,000 tractive effort with this gear ratio during accelerating periods. The locomotive will handle the heaviest passenger train at a high schedule speed. With the present gear ratio in freight service, the tonnage which can be handled will depend upon the ruling grade and is limited by the heating of the electrical equipment.

Assuming a ruling grade of 0.4 per cent, it will handle trains of 2,800 tons made up of 45-ton cars, under average weather conditions, at a speed of approximately 19 m.p.h. on this grade, with a balancing speed of approximately 40 m.p.h. on level track.

Assuming a freight gear ratio of 18.75, the locomotive will be capable of developing a maximum tractive effort of 130,000 during accelerating periods with momentary tractive efforts limited by adhesion. It will handle a trailing load of 3,700 tons, made up of 45-ton cars, under average weather conditions, on a ruling grade of 0.4 per cent at approximately 15 m.p.h. and it will have a balancing speed of approximately 35 m.p.h. on level track.

## NOTICES

If this comes to the attention of J. A. (Mike) Tobin, of Local Union No. 84, Atlanta, Ga., or anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with the Secretary of L. U. No. 84.

To All Local Unions:

Be on the lookout for a lineman by the name of C. W. Sutton, five feet seven inches in height, brown hair, who has been a member at different times in Locals No. 821, 455 and 84. This man comes in on different jobs, makes application and issues fraudulent checks. He is not worthy of becoming a member of the Brotherhood.

Any information regarding the whereabouts of this man can be forwarded to Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., and will be appreciated by us.

Fraternally yours,  
Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W.,  
WM. P. FROST,  
Financial Secretary.

### DISCOVERIES IN COOKERY

(Continued from page 524)

with the grated vegetables. This is especially nice with graham bread.

#### Peppy Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese, a healthful and inexpensive ingredient, needs to be pepped up or the children will not think it worth eating in their sandwiches. Get a small bottle of stuffed olives, chop or grind, and combine

with the cottage cheese for a colorful mixture. Nuts, chopped dates or raisins combine well with the cheese for flavor. Or you can make a delicious double-decker sandwich by spreading cottage cheese in one layer, and jelly or marmalade in another, and combining in one sandwich. If you have graham bread make the two outer slices of the graham and the middle one of white bread, trim all edges and you will have a most attractive sandwich.

#### "Pink" Sandwiches

Two or three slices of boiled ham and a cooked, pickled beet will be sufficient for two or three fine sandwiches. Chop the ham and the beet, mix with mayonnaise and spread on white bread. Head lettuce is a nice addition.

#### Nuts and Iron

Two nourishing ingredients, nuts, in the form of peanut butter, and iron, in the form of raisins, are quickly combined in this sandwich. The bread is spread with peanut butter and sprinkled thickly with raisins.

#### Oranges in Disguise

The orange is very valuable in the diet of children, but the unadorned orange may ride back and forth in the school lunch box and never be touched. Try peeling and slicing fine, and sprinkling with coconut. Pack this in a small jelly glass with a tight tin top. Put orange juice in the thermos bottle occasionally instead of milk.

#### Apple Salad

Plain apples are apt to be despised, too. Make them into salad and pack in a jelly glass, as above. Chop one apple, one or two stalks celery, add tablespoonful of raisins and a handful of nuts, mix with mayonnaise. A little of the bright red apple peel may be left on, for color.

#### Oatmeal Cookies

These also may be baked in paper cups if you wish. The ingredients are: One cup sugar, one cup shortening, two eggs, two cups flour, one-half cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, three cups oatmeal and one cup raisins.

Mix sugar and shortening, add eggs well beaten. Add soda to flour and sift. Add sour milk to the sugar, shortening and eggs,

then add flour and oatmeal. Lastly add raisins and stir well. Let set 30 minutes and then drop by spoonfuls on a greased tin and bake in a moderate oven till brown.

#### Cup Cake Suggestions

Sweets we must have, or the school allowance will be spent on candy bars. Try making cup cakes in fluted paper cups. They will look nicer and stay fresh longer. Little candies, coconut, nuts, raisins, fruit colorings and a variety of flavoring may add interest to the frosting.

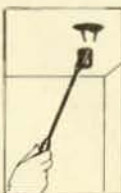
### DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 21, 1929, TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Joel Olsen	\$ 1,000.00
113	F. P. Manley	1,000.00
702	J. I. Adams	1,000.00
3	N. C. Cosden	1,000.00
429	C. D. Smith	1,000.00
3	Henry John Watts	1,000.00
134	J. N. Jensen	1,000.00
864	B. O. Brill	650.00
9	Ed. Cleary	1,000.00
20	Geo. Markee	1,000.00
3	G. H. Robinson	1,000.00
6	J. Edmunds	237.50
286	F. H. Welch	1,000.00
38	L. E. Abbott	1,000.00
17	Wm. J. O'Brien	650.00
38	P. A. McHugh	1,000.00
77	Matt Wendelin	825.00
3	Louis F. Scharfe	1,000.00
1031	Thos. P. Donovan	1,000.00
504	Ed. Wood	1,000.00
102	F. H. Hopper	1,000.00
125	W. E. McWillis	500.00
195	F. Windfelder	1,000.00
9	G. F. Hardy	1,000.00
104	C. E. Garselon	1,000.00
3	Jas. Shaw	1,000.00
52	E. W. Bennett	1,000.00
I. O.	G. A. Ricketts	1,000.00
38	G. S. Warner	1,000.00
17	J. E. Chapman	1,000.00
66	M. A. Thornton	300.00
I. O.	P. M. Stephens	1,000.00
134	Peter Forty	1,000.00
9	W. M. Ward	1,000.00

Claims paid from August 21, to and including September 30, 1929..... \$ 31,162.50

Claims previously paid..... 1,683,023.60

Total claims paid..... \$1,714,186.10

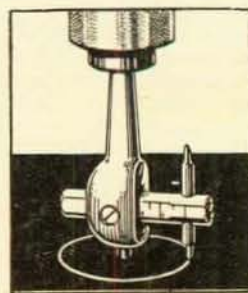


Solder Dipper

"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat. Does not smoke the ceilings, spill solder or burn the insulation.

#### "JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER

Cuts holes 1 to 3 inches in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press.



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Mail Today

PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY,

Room 400, 19 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find \$-----

☐ Send me a Jiffy Dipper @ \$1.00.

☐ Send me a Jr. Cutter @ \$3.00.

☐ Send complete Jiffy bulletin.

Name -----

Street -----

City -----

10-29 Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers"





# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1929



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	9728 10224	110	741743 741966	290	732468 732485	460	615752 615761	680	712990 712999
1	804281 804422	111	996763 996769	291	527462 527488	461	255470 255497	681	457792 457814
1	125190 125208	112	696705 696711	292	767096 767099	463	65812 65815	683	926520 926580
2	567001 567180	113	836618 836661	293	876351 876417	464	652752 652767	684	538537 538555
3	Series A. 4616-4800	115	700126 700134	295	992256 992261	465	711495 711626	685	642957 642986
3	" A. 4989-5100	116	547199 547278	296	976929 976940	466	317017 317063	686	30614 30627
3	" A. 5341-5344	117	631331 631343	300	966718 966726	470	296215 296418	691	998298 998312
3	" A. 5401-8379	119	989631 989647	301	994157 994175	471	662337 662356	694	796101 796185
3	" A. 8401-9290	120	224521 224544	302	997997 998007	474	721286 721480	694	442474 442500
3	" A. 9301-9827	122	851701 851840	303	528174 528177	477	503487 503516	695	716710 716737
3	" A. 9901-10085	124	810503 817034	305	640715 640730	480	612243 612258	696	479011 479048
3	" B. 743-900	125	879438 879535	307	976689 976700	483	582407 582536	702	769311 769527
3	" B. 1501-2372	129	314391 314399	308	158332 158358	488	718901 719026	711	463274 463337
3	" B. 2401-2503	130	849351 849600	311	577008 577065	490	80612 80612	713	849061 849125
3	" B. 2701-2787	131	645842 645864	312	790900 790947	492	235443 235500	716	556831 557140
3	" C. 92-177	133	315944 315962	314	307039 307043	492	865101 865123	717	383105 383173
3	" D. 1538-1800	135	859121 859143	316	992032 992043	497	638918 638929	719	441192 441217
3	" D. 2070-2400	137	215599 215609	317	223838 223861	500	549898 549965	723	532175 532252
3	" D. 2701-2727	138	785647 785673	318	620325 620365	501	784212 784509	728	949255 949280
3	" F. 3840-4049	139	787887 787912	319	690798 690802	503	424830 424910	731	459909 459923
3	" G. 318-338	140	613400 613461	321	644043 644059	507	868627 868631	732	431626 431660
5	818961 819220	141	154842 154890	322	854606 854610	509	596552 596566	735	670705 670715
6	457031 457484	145	776853 776939	323	601400 601430	514	806761 806790	746	362240 362250
7	311847 311954	146	988631 988638	325	609108 609144	517	733433 733453	757	621301 621318
8	172436 172490	150	646496 646516	326	599694 599705	520	290021 290054	759	734595 734600
9	755801 756100	151	530478 530740	328	621677 621713	522	290021 290054	762	589044 589062
12	500240 500243	152	576051 576070	329	646297 646326	526	962246 962258	763	659941 659961
17	808001 808750	153	807681 807707	330	176516 176528	527	633819 633839	765	24522 24538
18	548064 548250	155	417621 417630	331	644043 644059	528	747549 747590	771	330496 330500
18	574501 574936	156	635481 635524	332	568951 569041	529	988021 988036	774	939724 939750
21	634937 634947	157	649703 649718	335	700800 700800	530	999826 999843	774	799101 799108
22	458650 458651	158	830420 830429	337	55157 55164	533	963339 963341	784	128986 129000
23	441529 441532	159	394228 394266	338	731021 731030	536	969551 969570	784	884601 884667
26	477406 477507	163	376314 376368	339	606058 606106	537	839046 839071	787	916019 916028
26	480936 490190	164	485403 485720	340	815676 815749	538	334152 334184	794	422954 423000
27	78692 78704	170	671902 671914	341	777366 777379	539	907854 907864	798	824523 824535
28	500318 500617	172	12256 12257	342	648223 648245	540	927468 927470	808	868821 868835
30	594941 594967	173	637199 637214	344	688645 688652	540	624451 624484	811	967946 967949
34	419231 419250	174	619901 619911	347	573485 573592	544	593616 593650	817	794611 795024
34	855353 855408	175	607246 607300	348	814371 814697	548	618514 618520	820	501330 501348
35	483101 483210	178	397258 397275	349	494713 494820	549	289251 289300	825	840982 840985
36	639948 639970	180	644768 644817	349	595542 595575	551	290882 290890	849	151230 151236
37	315431 315437	184	444113 444120	351	978737 978754	552	278877 278884	849	623401 623404
39	577927 578167	186	707654 707672	354	637680 637727	556	648861 648884	850	745882 745895
40	877931 878136	188	432340 432348	356	970431 970444	558	39180 39186	854	370819 370842
41	783351 783652	191	659347 659397	358	374820 374866	559	610130 610149	855	642082 642106
41	493476 493500	192	287718 287745	364	501572 501609	560	356580 356599	857	240556 240571
42	628911 628922	193	660888 660935	365	822249 822254	561	570254 570415	858	617498 617538
43	474186 474440	194	419804 419849	367	832851 832874	562	740623 740629	862	619577 619597
44	973340 973347	195	765636 765710	367	95238 95250	565	978553 978580	863	636183 636199
45	977536 977548	197	583541 583545	368	127350 127374	565	319451 319500	864	310322 310354
46	505591 506100	200	243731 243750	370	649422 649436	568	797601 797680	865	466999 467220
46	551761 552120	205	983247 983268	371	624101 624110	571	498622 498750	869	546435 546441
47	650951 650962	208	473605 473645	371	30298 30300	571	632635 632648	870	793912 793947
48	538101 538340	209	448108 448142	372	633067 633095	572	603905 603922	873	363978 364003
50	529024 529066	210	798395 798477	372	738479 738553	574	348487 348526	874	37658 37688
51	630395 630400	213	749266 749466	376	732788 732800	575	382016 382043	875	625151 625160
51	647301 647336	214	718486 718498	377	386769 387000	578	425838 425929	885	671022 671038
52	779798 779898	214	754474 754580	377	782601 782604	580	642557 642572	886	259000 259079
53	770740 770798	215	85179 85204	382	980059 980087	581	442881 442960	902	543225 543257
54	617827 617842	216	833095 833097	384	724408 724411	584	748705 748850	912	574131 574206
55	802120 802137	217	983517 983522	387	651825 651839	585	810351 810903	922	613661 613668
57	44780 44829	223	612588 612654	389	590993 591032	585	721132 721140	929	607696 607696
58	586401 586480	226	659666 659694	393	853791 853870	586	608835 608880	937	293739 293789
59	742601 742700	229	683972 683982	395	612956 612970	591	996992 997010	948	395088 395188
60	775321 775460	230	435371 435385	396	302071 302111	594	824060 824073	953	133935 133970
62	61361 61386	232	265045 265065	397	299015 299033	595	811101 811200	956	632709 632720
65	583451 583500	233	592823 592841	400	479614 479705	595	753973 754100	958	845517 845528
65	835851 836300	236	661119 661129	401	202375 202385	599	440325 440331	969	633988 633995
66	853161 853520	237	476465 476501	402	433423 433430	610	726361 726363	970	702866 702870
68	582143 582309	240	981886 981900	403	602127 602138	611	637877 637910	971	442999 443003
69	532587 532596	241	606681 606697	405	536411 536442	613	722790 722921	972	875492 875498
70	969795 969801	243	993743 993762	406	598033 598052	617	395790 395835	978	325760 325777
72	110951 110970	246	306411 306447	409	450406 450452	619	412171 412188	982	438973 438990
73	802999 803097	247	604151 604169	411	608429 608440	622	584616 584620	987	976276 976280
75	647613 647619	248	866544 866550	415	617002 617015	625	481671 481700	991	684784 684789
76	417551 417628	248	671601 671607	418	352469 352500	627	852398 852411	996	60890 60900
77	540612 540663	251	646835 646847	418	890601 890623	629	160498 160500	996	626201 626206
77	325341 325500	252	262976 263006	425	731601 731609	629	859851 859890	1012	879721 879725
80	232442 232477	254	98638 98638	427	652423 652448	630	599159 599173	1024	571820 571865
81	717524 717590	256	436051 436083	428	549070 549088	631	583699 583718	1036	767648 767665
82	436941 437166	257	651256 651269	430	643214 643227	636	296477 296494	1037	445693 445693
83	768074 769100	262	792382 792440	431	989811 989816	640	507313 507455	1042	673101 673104
84	878601 878615	263	633446 633469	432	601819 601825	642	29733 29758	1045	280600 280663
84	488410 488700	264	698940 698947	434	602005 602011	644	448856 448898	1047	499958 499968
86	779173 779331	267	679372 679380	435	495071 495160	654	599092 599116	1054	733061 733072
87	32020 32027	268	417386 417387	437	732801 733000	656	609840 609867	1057	482274 482275
90	440051 440152	269	240033 240169	441	999460 999485	660	236199 236228	1072	858351 858384
93	684278 684280	275	517734 517758	444	528235 528264	661	649195 649218	1074	422860 422860
99	572755 572866	278	410544 410554	446	521114 521125	664	614377 6		



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**"SPEEDBOR"**

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Only by using it, can you know how  
tough—how sturdy—how efficient an  
auger bit can be.

We want you to use it—and compare it  
with the best bits you've ever had. We'll  
buy you this first one, because we know  
once you try it you'll use no other.

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thrill of working with a perfect bit—the  
Irwin "Speedbor"—made especially for  
electrician's use.

Be sure, however, you get a Genuine  
"Speedbor," with the name "Speedbor"  
and the "Irwin" trade mark plainly  
marked on the shank. Irwin makes many  
bits, but only one "Speedbor"—the bit  
made especially for the electrician's needs.

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Anywhere, U. S. A. or Canada.  
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agree to pay you the full retail price in accordance with our recent  
announcement to the trade.

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(City) .....  
E. W. U. L. No. ....  
The IRWIN AUGER BIT CO.  
WILMINGTON  
OHIO



THE man who is compelled to toil against his wish and contrary to his will is a slave, even though his skin may be white. We have seen in recent years, Federal judges who were appointed in most cases through the mighty influence of wealth to positions of unlimited power for life, issuing injunctions in labor disputes, which, in effect, bring about involuntary servitude. These injunctions have denied access to the courts. They have denied to toiling masses the rights which are essential to human freedom. The tyranny of some of these injunctions, in their effect, reminds us of the days when slavery was recognized by our Constitution.

We did not hesitate, when the time came, to change the Constitution so as to abolish slavery based upon the color of the individual; and the time will soon come when we must, by constitutional amendment, take away the life tenure of office of men appointed to the judiciary through the influence of partisan political machines.

—GEORGE W. NORRIS, *U. S. Senator.*

